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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

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## SECTION I

## GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

8 - 13 July

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Aug. 11	Kaihatsu No. 805	Re: Field examination of accounts.	Governors, Yamaguchi & 5 other Prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section.
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Aug. 8	Ei-hatsu No. 809	Re: Sales of pigments for foodstuffs.	All prefec- tural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Aug. 8	Ei-hatsu No. 815	Re: Allocation of edible oil in hospital food ration for the 1st half of 1949.	"	"
Aug. 10	Ei-hatsu No. 826	Re: Carrying out the Food Sanitation Week.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 8	I-hatsu No. 679	Re: Holding the Prefectural Nursing Section Chiefs' Conference	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Aug. 10	I-hatsu No. 681	Re: Classifying hospitals.	"	"
Aug. 10	I-hatsu No. 682	Re: Handling payment and received funds on special accounts of national hospitals.	Chiefs, Bureau's local offices, & national hospitals.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 11	Yaku-hatsu No. 1426	Re: Prefectural allocation of towels for pharmacists working for the public.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Aug. 11	Yaku-hatsu No. 1427	Re: Partial amendment of the Regulation on Distribution of Medical Articles.	"	"
Aug. 12	Yaku-hatsu No. 1432	Re: Test regulations on acetyl oxymercurybenzol.	"	"
Aug. 12	Yaku-hatsu No. 1438	Re: Assay of pertussis vaccine.	"	"
Aug. 13	Yaku-hatsu No. 1439	Re: Control of manufacturing and selling drugs and nostrums.	"	"
Aug. 8	Yaku-shu No. 581	Re: Punishing disposal of undesirable quack drugs.	"	"
Aug. 8	Yaku-shu No. 588	Re: Whether it is charged or free of charge on alteration of registrations of druggists or pharmacists.	"	"
Aug. 9	Yaku-shu No. 589	Re: The applicable scope of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law on handling poisons and chemicals.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1254	Re: Utilization of the real estates which were owned by the Kyokokai (now defunct) and transferred to the Ministry of Welfare custody.	Governors Miyagi & 9 other prefectures.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1255	Re: A lump sum allowance of livelihood aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1256	Re: Demands for the compensation and consolation money on mine-blast disasters	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1257	Re: Consultation of renewal for approval of protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Social Affairs Bureau				
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1258	Re: Consultation of changing the scheme on accommodation facilities for the needy repatriates.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1259	Re: Return of the national subsidy on arranging the protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1261	Re: Consultation for approval of setting up protection facilities and the national subsidy on arranging the said facilities.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1262	Re: "	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
Aug. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1263	Re: "	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1267	Re: Consultation for approval of protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1268	Re: Consolation money for the injured or dead from accidents caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1269	Re: A lump sum allowance in livelihood aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1270	Re: Emergency distribution of clothing and bedding to the needy under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1272	Re: Surplus over the basic sum in livelihood aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1273	Re: Special distribution of LARA goods.	Governor, Tokyo & Kanagawa Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1279	Re: Consultation for approval of setting up protection facilities and the national subsidy on arranging the said facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1280	Re: "	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Aug. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 1284	Re: Distribution report on material cloths for "Hanao" to be made at the work providing agencies.	Governors, Nagano & 10 other prefs.	"
Aug. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 1286	Re: Permission based on the Temporary Limited Construction Regulation.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Aug. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 1290	Re: Consultation of changing utilization of the setups for the emergency livelihood relief work.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Aug. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 1293	Re: Changing the equipment plan on the protection facilities under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 1294	Re: Naming the federal association of the Livelihood Cooperative Unions.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
Aug. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 1296	Re: Surplus over the basic sum in funeral aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Aug. 8	Ji-hatsu No. 667	Re: Changing the scheme on setup of day-nurseries for 1948-1949.	Governors, & 2 other Prefs.	Director, Children's Bureau
Aug. 13	Ji-hatsu No. 674	Re: Allocation of building materials for the 2nd quarter of 1949-1950.	Governors, Hokkaido & 44 other Prefs.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Aug. 13	Ji-hatsu No. 675	Re: Approval of setting up the child welfare agency.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Aug. 8	Ho-hatsu No. 76	Re: Stopping the special medical allowance to the patients to be hospitalized under the Health Insurance and do not get hospital food ration.	All pre-fectural governors	Director Insurance Bureau.
Aug. 8	Ho-hatsu No. 77	Re: Alteration of the premiums of Health Insurance.	"	"
Aug. 11	Ho-hatsu No. 78	Re: The Health Insurance Committee for 1949 and the national subsidy to the Medical Care Coordination Congress.	"	"
Aug. 13	Ho-hatsu No. 79	Re: Posting the personnel as the result of the administrative reform.	"	"
Aug. 13	Ho-hatsu No. 80	Re: Carrying out the counter-measures against the financial crisis in Health Insurance.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Aug. 6	En-i No. 892	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Chief, Civil Welfare Dept., Hyogo Pref.	Director, Relief Bureau.
Aug. 10	En-go No. 898	Re: Treatment of repatriates who will not ride the repatriation train.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
Aug. 10	En-i No. 899	Re: Application for supply of medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Aug. 10	En-i No. 900	Re: Application for supply of medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governor, Iwate Pref.	Director Relief Bureau.
Aug. 10	En-butсу No. 901	Re: Selling out damaged articles of clothing which are to be distributed to repatriates at the landing place.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Aug. 11	En-i No. 904	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 11	En-i No. 905	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care aboard the re-patriation train.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	Director, Repatria-tion Relief Bureau.
Aug. 11	En-i No. 906	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care aboard the re-patriation train.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	"
Aug. 11	En-go No. 907	Re: Rough-and-tumble fights around repatriates at the railway station.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
Aug. 11	En-shi No. 908	Re: Setup of the accommodation facilities for repatriates from abroad.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
Aug. 11	En-go No. 909	Re: Forwarding the escort certificate abroad the repatriation train for the repatriation relief agents.	"	"
Aug. 11	En-butсу No. 911	Re: Changing the quantity of some articles to be sold out from the properties in the custody of the Sasebo Local Relief Agency.	Governors, Fukuoka & & 6 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 12	En-shi No. 913	Re: Forwarding the compliments from the Minister of Welfare.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Aug. 12	En-shi No. 916	Re: Grant of the national subsidy as an expense on the temporary reception center for repatri- ates from Sakhalin who have no acquaintance in Japan.	Governor, Hokkaido Pref.	Director, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau..
Aug. 13	En-i No. 917	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care abroad the re- patriation train.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"

#### Monthly Civil Affairs Reports: Public Health Activities.

Frequently the Public Health and Public Welfare Sections of the Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Reports (Annexes B1 and B2) contain material of interest to other Civil Affairs Health Officers as well as to higher headquarters. Excerpts from such reports, together with occasional comments (bracketed) by this headquarters will be published in the restricted annex.

#### Medical Publications

1. The medical books and journals which are Government property must be protected and properly turned in when prefectural teams cease to function. Limited funds for published material makes conservation extremely necessary.

#### SECTION II

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

##### Charts on Communicable Disease

Charts showing the weekly rates of Poliomyelitis for this year and for 1948, and of Dysentery for this year, as well as for 1947 and 1948, were published on page 4 of the Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the week ended 13 August 1949. The publication of these charts is an innovation insofar as this Bulletin is concerned, and additional charts will be published when data on any communicable disease is of sufficient interest for portrayal by chart.

A glance at the two charts which have been published will show that rates for poliomyelitis are much higher than last year, and that dysentery rates, although higher than last year, are still lower than for 1947. These charts do not present any material that has not already been presented in the Digests and Summary Reports, but they present this material in a manner more suitable for rapid visual evaluation.

##### Venereal Disease Control:- Contact Tracing

Reference is made to Weekly Directive No. 42, Headquarters Eighth Army, 25 June 1949, Section XXX, subject, "Venereal Disease Control and Contact Tracing."

Pending revision of Section II, Circular No. 39, Headquarters Eighth Army, 9 May 1949, subject: "Venereal Disease Control and Contact Tracing," reference Weekly Directive No. 42 suspends certain paragraphs of this circular which pertain to the supervision of contact tracing by the Iroquois Marshals and amends others so that the venereal disease contact report is forwarded for appropriate and necessary action to the Public Health Officer of the Civil Affairs Team.

The Public Health Section of the local Civil Affairs Team will serve in a supervisory capacity as an administrative organization for tracing the Japanese contacts named in the venereal disease contact reports. The actual tracing of the Japanese contacts will be a function of the Japanese public health agencies and will involve a local program by the Japanese for the apprehension, examination and treatment of the contacts. Military and/or Japanese police should not be used routinely, but only when it is deemed necessary by the public health authorities.

It would be highly desirable if the infected patient could be made available to the local public health authorities for the purpose of locating and identifying the contact. In a great many cases the infected person may not be able to give the name and address of the contact but will be able to locate and point out the contact. In these instances every effort should be made by the Civil Affairs Public Health officer to enlist the aid of the patient in finding the contact.

Since the success of this program will depend upon the degree of coordination and cooperation obtained between the different agencies concerned (military units, Civil Affairs Teams and Japanese health departments), it is suggested that meetings be held between representatives of these agencies at the local level for the purpose of discussing ways and means of carrying out the contact tracing program effectively.

#### Training Courses at Institute of Public Health

Courses for the training of public health personnel are scheduled at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo as follows:

Sanitary Engineers	26 September to 17 December
Public Health Pharmacists	26 September to 25 November
Medical Health Officers	30 September to 23 December
Sanitarians	30 September to 23 December

The course for sanitary engineers will be open to engineers employed in the fields of water supply, sewage disposal or sanitation by prefectural or municipal governments.

The course for pharmacists is designed for workers employed in prefectural health department laboratories and will emphasize technical procedures for the analysis of drugs, foods, beverages and cosmetics. The course will be limited to 25 students who will be selected from the applications received prior to 8 September.

The courses for medical health officers and for sanitarians will be a continuation of the series of refresher courses given at the Institute for these categories of personnel. Particular care should be taken to see that well-qualified candidates holding responsible positions are selected for training.

Official announcements concerning the four above-mentioned courses are being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

### School Health Program

In 1946, the Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, participated in a series of conferences which were concerned with the organization of the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, and during the course of these conferences he proposed that such public functions as were then in the Ministry of Education, particularly school hygiene, should be transferred to the Ministry of Welfare. At this time (1946) it was agreed that it was best to leave these functions in the Ministry of Education, but only until the new Health Center System was properly operating.

With the growth and development of the Health Center System during the past year the problem was again brought up for consideration on 4 March 1949 in a conference between representatives from Public Health and Welfare Section, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Education of the Japanese Government. In this and a series of three subsequent conferences of this group, the decision was reached that certain specific functions of the school health program should be transferred from the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Welfare. Based on this decision a committee of four persons, one from each of the groups concerned, was appointed to study this problem and make pertinent recommendations as to the specific functions concerned and changes, if any, necessary in existing legislation.

Upon completion of the study by the committee on this phase of the program drafts of the following documents were prepared:

#### 1. Draft of, "Amendment of the Board of Education Law".

(Art. 49-2 In addition to the provisions in the preceding Article, the Board of Education shall take charge of the matters concerning the planning and execution of the school health program under its jurisdiction.

The Boards of Education shall cooperate with Prefectural Governors and/or Mayors of the cities concerned in securing professional advice and services of Health Centers as provided by the Ordinance issued jointly by the Education Minister and the Welfare Minister.)

#### 2. Draft of, "Notification to be issued jointly by Education Minister and Welfare Minister in regard to coordination of school and Health Center".

(Art.1. In planning and execution of the school health program provided for in the present Ordinance, the Prefectural Board of Education shall previously negotiate with the Prefectural Governor, and the Board of Education in the cities concerned with the Mayor.

**Art.2.** The Health Center is authorized to inspect schools concerning the following items and, if deemed necessary, give recommendations and guidance to the proper school authorities:

- (1) The water supply and connected facilities for drinking, washing, bathing, etc.
- (2) Sewage and garbage disposal and the facilities for the same.
- (3) The control of insects and rodents.
- (4) The sanitation of school buildings, dormitories, grounds, swimming pools and other connected facilities.
- (5) The selection, delivery, storage, handling, preparation and serving of foods.
- (6) The sanitation of the kitchen and facilities.

**Art 3.** The Board of Education shall require all personnel concerned with school lunch preparation to undergo the complete health examination conducted under direction of the Health Center.

**Art 4.** The Health Center shall be encouraged to furnish reference materials and offer technical advice when deemed necessary concerning school lunch program.

**Art 5.** The Health Center shall be encouraged to offer information, submit exhibits, or give other assistance, for health education in the schools.

**Art 6.** The Board of Education shall encourage the school authorities to use the pertinent technical guidance and assistance as provided by the Health Center in the execution of the school physical examination.

**Art 7.** The Health Center shall give a complete medical examination of special cases as reported by school authorities and shall determine follow-up procedures as judged necessary.

**Art 8.** The Board of Education shall encourage the personnel connected with school health program to receive special training and instruction as may be offered through the Health Center.

**Art 9.** The Board of Education shall require the principal of the school to conform with the Law for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis Control Law, Preventive Vaccination Law, Food Sanitation Law and other laws and ordinances concerning health with

specific instructions, guidance and assistance from the Director of the Health Center in carrying out provisions of the above laws.)

The above documents were submitted for review to members of the agencies concerned at a general conference held on 22 August 1949. The content of the drafts of these documents was acceptable and the next steps of procedure were outlined:

1. The drafts to be prepared in final form.
2. The Amendment of the Board of Education Law to be presented to the Diet of the Japanese Government for action at the forthcoming September Session.
3. The joint Ordinance to be issued to prefectoral and city Boards of Education, Prefectural Governors and Prefectural Health Departments, following passage of the amendment of the Board of Education Law.
4. Detailed instructions implementing the Ordinance to be prepared and distributed.

Additional information concerning the new School Health Program will appear in later issues of this Bulletin.

### SECTION III

#### NUTRITION

Nutrition surveys for May 1949 are attached as Inclosure No 1.

### SECTION IV

#### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Nursing Schools

In the current reorganization of Civil Affairs Teams close contact on the part of Civil Affairs nurses with the Japanese nursing schools will be difficult to maintain. It is suggested that efforts be directed to guidance of the Nursing Section of the Prefectural Health Department and the Japanese Nurse, Midwife, and Clinical Nurses Association in order to develop in them the highest concept of responsibility in the overall nursing program.

##### Midwifery Courses

Questions have arisen pertaining to conflicting information on short courses for midwives. At present plans are underway for two different programs: (1) two-months course for midwives working in health centers. This course is sponsored by the Maternal and Child Section of the Children's Bureau. Candidates for this course should be midwives who are to be placed in these positions in the future.

Detailed information will soon be sent to the prefectural Health Department by the Children's Bureau. The course is to be given early in October, (2) three-months course for instructors in future midwifery schools which will qualify as such according to Law #203 (July 1948). This course is being planned to begin January 1950. These are the only two plans for national midwifery courses at present.

## SECTION V

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### Ministerial Order

The following Ministerial Ordinance was established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in accordance with Article 19 of the Animal Infectious Disease Control Law.

"Any importation of cattle, goat, sheep, swine as well as their carcasses, meat, bone, hide, hair or wool shall be prohibited for the time being from or through Mexico, South America, Siberia, China, Hong Kong, French Indo-China, Siam, Burma, Ceylon and Java. However, this shall not be applied to any cattle, goat, sheep or swine accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent official of the exporting country verifying as free from any germ or not having any fear of disseminating disease (hereafter referred to "the Certificate") and which is to be slaughtered immediately after the quarantine inspection in a slaughter house designated by the officials of the Animal and Plant Quarantine Station, and to any carcass, meat, bone, hide, hair or wool thereof accompanied by the Certificate.

#### Supplementary Provisions

1. This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from August 1949.
2. This Ministerial Ordinance shall not be applied to livestock and others which have been concluded the contract of importation with Japanese Government before the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce Ordinance No. 33 - 1909 concerning prohibition of Living Cattle Imported from China and Siberia shall be abolished.

#### Okinawan Veterinarians

Dr. K. Higoshi, chief Livestock Section, Economic Department of the Okinawa Civilian Administration and Dr. M. Toyama, Okinawan Veterinarian with Military Government of Okinawa are now attending the 8th Veterinarians Course at the Institute of Public Health.

### Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of diseases in animal for the month of July.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2 (cattle)
Swine erysipelas	139
Swine cholera	129
Swine plague	9
Swine paratyphus	8
Piroplasmosis	7
Strangles	19
Equine infectious anemia	338
Brucellosis	24
Trichomoniasis	222
Equine infectious abortion	12
Pullorum Disease (Fowl)	560
Bovine tuberculosis	75
Equine encephalomyelitis	4

### Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare reported the following cases of rabies occurring during the period 14 - 20 August.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>No. Since 1 Jan. 49</u>	<u>No. Immunized This Period</u>	<u>Total Immunized Since 1 Jan. 49</u>
Tokyo	8	119	477	12,709
Kanagawa	2	38	45	12,328
Chiba	8	88	1,483	33,063
Saitama	6	65	508	45,794
Ibaragi	1	15	693	30,863
Gumma	0	47	0	12,643
Tochigi	0	2	468	9,734
Shizuoka	0	1	1,563	11,355

### Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following livestock slaughtered during the month of June.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number of head	12,090	1,049	2,874
Live weight (kgs)	4,374,883	85,887	1,063,735

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,222,465	41,167	483,186
Condemned ante-mortem	0	0	1
Condemned post-mortem	0	0	0
Total	22	4	4
Partial	304	20	122
Viscera	2,069	52	436

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number of head	46,921	26	256
Live weight (kgs)	3,410,933	662	4,404
Dressed weight (kgs)	2,427,696	298	1,881
Condemned ante-mortem	4	0	0
Condemned post-mortem	0	0	0
Total	4	1	0
Partial	184	0	1
Viscera	11,693	3	8

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted sanitary inspections of the following establishments handling and processing meats.

## Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	305
Number of establishments inspected	237
Sanitary condition -- Good	70
Fair	146
Poor	21
Total number of inspections	395
Amount of meat and meat products examined	104,095 kgs.
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	0

## Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments -----	13,841
Number of establishments inspected -----	7,770
Sanitary condition -- Good -----	2,497
Fair -----	4,400
Poor -----	873
Total number of inspections -----	8,931
Amount of meat and meat products examined -	499,338
Amount of meat and meat products condemned-	179
Cause <del>ff</del> condemnation -----	Peutrefaction
Disposition -----	Fertilizer

### Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinarians conducted the following sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of June.

#### Special Milk

Number of Farms inspected -----	4
Samples examined -----	13
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) -----	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent) -----	0
Number of Plant inspections -----	9
Over bacterial standards (25,000 per cc) -----	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent) -----	0

#### Ordinary Milk

Number of Farms inspected -----	13,540
Samples examined -----	13,994
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)---	873
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent) -----	841
Number of Plant inspections -----	3,820
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)---	485
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent) -----	454

#### Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected -----	52
Samples examined -----	53
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)-----	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent) -----	6

#### Milk Produced in Dairy Farms in June

Type of Milk	No. of Farms	No. of Cows and Goats	Amount Produced
Special	6	139	24,632 Lit
Ordinary	59,313	111,532	21,347,270 Lit
Goat	7,139	9,617	215,943 Lit

#### Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in June

Type of Milk	No. of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	6	13,285 Lit	10,000 Lit	
Ordinary	2,791		3,157,531	4,778,354 Lit
Total	2,797	13,285	3,167,531	4,778,354

### Milk Products Produced in June

Powdered Whole Milk -----	130,328 kgs
Powdered Whole Milk modified -----	584,435
Evaporated Milk -----	324,726
Sweetened Condensed Milk -----	876,317
Butter -----	187,523
Cheese -----	24,623

### Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on sanitary inspection of seafood establishments conducted by Prefectural veterinarians during the month of June.

#### Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments -----	1,412
Number of establishments inspected -----	980
Sanitary condition -- Good -----	155
Fair -----	638
Poor -----	187
Total number of inspections -----	4,652
Amount of seafood examined -----	77,579,195 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned -----	386,354 kgs
Cause for condemnation -----	Putrefaction
Disposition -----	Fertilizer

#### Retail Seafood Shops

Number of establishments -----	47,843
Number of establishments inspected -----	19,290
Sanitary condition -- Good -----	2,630
Fair -----	10,916
Poor -----	5,744
Total number of inspections -----	20,745
Amount of seafood examined -----	3,106,296 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned -----	3,406 kgs
Cause for condemnation -----	Putrefaction
Disposition -----	Fertilizer

#### Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments -----	10,909
Number of establishments inspected -----	3,698
Sanitary condition -- Good -----	551
Fair -----	2,066
Poor -----	1,081
Total number of inspections -----	5,689
Amount of seafood examined -----	472,125 kgs

Amount of seafood condemned ----- 4,502 kgs  
Cause for condemnation ----- Putrefaction  
Disposition ----- Fertilizer

Monthly Food Inspection Report

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections conducted by Prefectural food sanitarians in establishments, processing, handling and selling food and beverages during the months of April, May and June.

Food Establishments -- April

Number of establishments -----	635,437
Number of establishments inspected -----	205,840
Number of establishments completing improvements -	83,826
Number of administrative punishments -----	27,701
Number of food samples collected for analysis ----	3,441
Number of establishments requesting food analysis-	2,109

Food Establishments -- May

Number of establishments -----	669,972
Number of establishments inspected -----	214,606
Number of establishments completing improvements--	104,187
Number of administrative punishments -----	31,992
Number of food samples collected for analysis ----	2,913
Number of establishments requesting food analysis-	1,549

Food Establishments -- June

Number of establishments -----	613,956
Number of establishments inspected -----	153,285
Number of establishments completing improvements--	88,897
Number of administrative punishments -----	22,897
Number of food samples collected for analysis ----	5,249
Number of establishments requesting food analysis-	2,459

SECTION VI

SUPPLY DIVISION

Hexylresorcinol

The 24 producers of hexylresorcinol products in Japan have formed a Hexylresorcinol Manufacturers Committee within the Federation of Japanese Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations for the purpose of (1) coordination among manufacturers

to improve the quality of hexyresorcinol preparations and increase production, (2) education and information of the professional and lay public concerning the use of hexyresorcinol as anthelmintic drug, and (3) to study and solve financial and commercial problems.

Of particular importance is the education of and information for professional groups and for the lay public relative to the value of hexylresorcinol in combatting worm infestations. This is a new drug in Japan and its use is not fully understood and appreciated by the uninformed. Information concerning this drug is available from the Ministry of Welfare to health departments, health center chiefs, manufacturers, and medical associations.

It is especially important that adequate medical supervision be given to the use of hexylresorcinol in the treatment of groups of individuals, such as school children, factory workers, or community groups.

#### Biologics Assay

During the period 9 - 22 August the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MANUFACTURER</u>	<u>LOT NO.</u>	<u>QUALITY</u> Unit:cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Densenbyo Institute	2805	8,214
	Chiba Kessei	13	10,110
	Hayashi Seiyaku KK	31	9,660
Small Pox			Unit:dose
	Kitasato Institute	61	106,850
		62	101,150
		63	95,800
		64	97,850
		65	92,000
	Kyoto Biken	42	97,175
		43	97,575
		44	94,125
		45	95,275
		46	94,465
		47	92,550
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	25	283,100
		26	288,150
		27	272,000
		28	298,650
	Kagaku and Kessei Ryoho Institute	117	191,400
		123	124,600
	Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	63	380,500
		64	159,000
		66	189,000

		Unit:cc
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute	261
		18,080
		265
		19,880
		267
		17,600
		268
		19,560
		271
		17,880
		272
		13,440
		273
		8,395
	Aichi Kessei	13
		6,000
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kagaku and Kessei Rycho Institute	138
	Meguro Institute	1
		18,960
		2
		19,340

## SECTION VII

### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

#### Narcotic Control Activities Report - July

The July report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	93,503
Arrests - Registered persons (including six foreign nationals)	189
Unregistered persons (including 24 foreign nationals and 13 Koreans)	195
Convictions - Registered persons	3
Unregistered persons (including four foreign nationals, one found not guilty.)	32
Thefts of narcotics (including four hospitals)	25
Losses by fire (including one local wholesaler)	4

Penalties for registrants in Japanese Courts varied from six months penal servitude, suspended for two years, to six months penal servitude plus ¥ 30,000 fine. Two out of three sentences were suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 3,000 fine to one year six months penal servitude plus ¥ 50,000 fine. Six out of 20 sentences of penal servitude were suspended.

Penalties for foreign nationals in Military Courts varied from one year penal servitude to seven years six months penal servitude plus ¥ 100,000 fine. There were no suspended sentences.

One hundred thirty six registrants were admonished and 14 were dealt with administratively, their licenses being suspended. Twenty-seven non-registrants, including three foreign nationals were released because of insufficient evidence. There were 32 persons arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana none of which was diverted into illicit traffic.

The activities of narcotic agents during the period are summarized as follows:

Inspection of registrants	2,022
Investigations originated	480
Investigations concluded	440
Investigations not concluded	350

#### SECTION VIII

#### WELFARE DIVISION

##### Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of June. Figures for May 1949 and June 1948 are included for purposes of comparison:

	<u>June 1949</u>	<u>May 1949</u>	<u>June 1948</u>
Persons-Non-institutional	1,528,913	1,519,262	1,841,429
Persons - Institutional	<u>132,310</u>	<u>130,847</u>	<u>140,591</u>
TOTALS	1,661,223	1,650,109	1,982,020
Assistance - Cash*	¥ 767,113,119	661,773,531	397,062,940
Assistance - Kind	<u>15,335,966</u>	<u>38,442,214</u>	<u>30,308,832</u>
TOTALS	¥ 882,449,085	700,215,745	427,371,772

\*Before deductions for repayment

##### Prefecture Public Assistance Report

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl No. 2) is public assistance report by prefecture for the Month of June 1949.

##### CARE Activity Report for July 1949

The following is monthly report of CARE activity as of 31 July 1949:

	<u>Food</u>	<u>Woolen</u>	<u>Blanket</u>	<u>Knitting</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
1. Total No. of Packages According to B/L	29,989	9,024	2,644	3,024	4,980
2. Minus Damaged, Lost, etc.	2,527	60	38	24	-

	<u>Food</u>	<u>Woolen</u>	<u>Blanket</u>	<u>Knitting</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
3. Actual No. Good Packages Received	27,462	8,964	2,606	3,000	4,980
4. Deliveries to Date	19,305	8,927	2,329	2,986	2,881
5. Total on Hand	8,157	37	277	14	2,099

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 187 through 197, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 248.94 tons consisting of 208.79 tons food, 23.83 tons clothing; 10.9 tons clothing materials, 5.21 tons soap and .21 tons miscellaneous. The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 9,597.73 tons. Note: Shipments numbers 186, 194 and 196 have not as yet been reported but will be included at a later date.

#### Child Welfare

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl No. 3) is Hatsu-Ji No. 72, dated 15 June 1949, subject: "Relations between the Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Law".

#### Community Chest

Inclosed with this Bulletin for information of welfare officers are two booklets prepared for use by schools. One booklet is a Handbook for Secondary School teachers (Incl No. 4) and the other a Handbook for Primary School teachers (Incl No. 5).

#### Disaster Relief and Preparedness

Typhoon "Kitty" struck Japan on 31 August - 1 September. The following information, given in brief outline, was reported by the Working Committee, Central Disaster Relief Planning Board, in their initial report on 1 September 1949:

##### 1. Prefectures affected:

Tokyot-to, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Chiba, Yamanashi, Saitama, Gumma, Tochigi, Nagano, Niigata, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama.

##### 2. Damage and Destruction:

Deaths -	61
Injured	181
Lost or Missing	15
Houses destroyed	1,030
Houses damaged	3,223
Houses inundated over 1st floor	54,840
Houses inundated below 1st floor	59,161
Sections of road destroyed	80
Landslides	22
Railroad washouts	9
Bridges washed away	125

Boats carried away (under 5000 tons)	50
Boats sunk	18
Boats lost	2
Rice fields destroyed	256
Rice fields flooded	625
Vegetable fields destroyed	65
Vegetable fields flooded	80

3. Forty-thousand persons in Tokyo-to are being accommodated in temporary emergency shelters.

4. Relief needs are being met on local levels through prefectural and regional relief committees. Japanese Red Cross Medical Teams are rendering services in areas where needed.

## SECTION IX

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### National Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance Central Society is cooperating with the Disease Prevention Section, Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare in sponsoring and promoting the Parasite Prevention Week scheduled for the third week in September. The Central Society and the prefectural National Health Insurance Federations will do a large share of the promotional work with the Ministry of Welfare and prefectural governments providing the technical and professional supervision and guidance.

#### Critical Condition of Health Insurance

The high utilization of health insurance throughout the nation during the latter part of 1948 and the first part of 1949 was so unexpected and rapid in acceleration that reserves were being depleted and income from contributions could not match benefit expenses. On 1 May, therefore, the Law was amended to provide a higher contribution rate, a higher wage ceiling to which the contribution rate could be applied, initial consultation fees, and higher penalty provisions for employer non-conformity and program abuse by the insured; yet these amendments were not as effective as anticipated, especially in smaller establishments, and the government-managed phase of the program has shown little improvement. As a result the payments to insurance doctors by the government have been delayed and in recent weeks such condition has resulted in action of the Ministry of Welfare to remedy the situation.

On 9 August the Ministry of Welfare released Hohatsu No. 77, increasing the joint employer-employee contribution rate, effective from 1 August, from 5% to 5.5%. This increase, however, was not considered sufficient to bridge the gap

and on 13 August Hohatsu No. 80 was realeased which sets forth effective measures to be taken in each prefecture in the examination of employer irregularities in reporting subject payroll, in the collection of delinquent contributions and the prompt payment of current amounts, in the suppression of irregular benefit payments, in the examination of irregular claims from doctors, and in the imposition of penalties. In addition, Hohatsu NO. 80 provides for significant monthly reports to the Welfare Minister from the prefectoral Insurance Section showing the status and progress made in effecting the provisions of the Hohatsu. It is estimated that such action will improve administration and increase revenues 10% or more through the coming months.

In consideration of the present demands for payment of insurance doctor claims, the Ministry of Welfare has negotiated two loans from the Ministry of Finance. These loans total 1.4 million yen which is the approximate amount outstanding and representative of medical care fees for two months. The first loan is to be received in late August and the second in September and should assure a paid-up status between the government and the doctors early in October. The loans are to be repaid by the end of March 1950 and the increased income expected under the above Hohatsus and utilization of remaining reserves are expected to be sufficient to keep accounts current and pay off the loans.

Full information on program trends and utilization is not available after May 1949; however, for the month of May a leveling in the upward trends of cost per case and utilization were noted. This, of course, may only be preliminary to a higher utilization peak during the winter months which may be of sufficient magnitude to demand additional measures to those set forth above.

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

8 Incls:

1. Results of Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1949.
2. Public Assistance - June 1949.
3. Hatsu Ji No. 72 - Relations between Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Law.
4. Handbook for Secondary School Teachers - Information for Welfare Officers.
5. Handbook for Primary School Teachers - Information for Welfare Officers.

Incls. (continued)

6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Week Ended 13 August 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Week Ended 20 August 1949.
8. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan, June 1949.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1949

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes  
of food consumed per capita per day

	Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day					
	TOKYO			11 CITIES 1/		
	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Total
No. of Families	18	876	894	52	1336	1388
No. of Persons	143	1261	4404	327	6273	6600
Population Ratio Adult Unit	0.850	0.792	0.801	0.847	0.804	0.806
Protein						
Animal	13.3	17.5	17.4	11.0	21.9	21.4
Vegetable	56.7	51.2	51.3	52.2	49.8	49.9
Total	70.0	68.7	68.7	63.2	71.7	71.3
Fat	18.4	21.5	21.4	15.3	19.2	19.0
Carbohydrate	448.6	392.3	394.1	418.9	381.1	383.0
Calories						
Ration	518	1418	1389	110	1382	1319
Free Market	136	554	540	145	539	520
Home Production	1545	12	62	1771	27	113
Gift	17	49	48	18	27	27
Total	2216	2033	2039	2044	1975	1979

1/ Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Matsuyama, Yokohama, Kyoto and Kobe.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1949

	Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1949					
	TOKYO			11 CITIES		
	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Total
Grains						
Rice	386.0	281.7	285.1	320.5	258.8	261.9
Wheat	117.9	131.2	130.8	42.6	142.0	137.0
Barley	45.0	25.4	26.1	95.3	54.2	56.2
Corn meal	7.9	6.8	6.8	5.8	7.4	7.4
Others	1.2	6.0	5.9	0.2	12.0	11.4
Total	558.0	451.1	454.7	464.4	474.4	473.9
Nuts, Etc.	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Potatoes						
Sweet	37.7	70.6	69.5	103.4	25.3	29.2
White	15.8	22.8	22.5	19.0	11.4	11.8
Others	3.3	12.9	12.6	17.4	7.9	8.3
Total	56.8	106.3	104.6	139.8	44.6	49.3
Sugars	7.3	9.4	9.3	4.2	7.3	7.1
Oils	2.1	4.7	4.6	2.4	3.2	3.1
Legumes						
Soya	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.7	1.8
Soya products	52.0	42.6	42.9	33.1	36.7	36.5
Other beans	2.8	9.7	9.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Total	56.3	53.3	53.4	39.1	41.7	41.6

Grams of Various Classes of food Consumed Per Capita per Day  
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1949 (Cont'd.).

	TOKYO			11 CITIES		
	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Total
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	56.3	64.2	63.9	38.1	77.0	75.1
Meat, Poultry	0.9	9.8	9.5	4.6	16.6	16.0
Eggs	4.1	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.4
Milk	4.1	5.4	5.4	3.8	6.2	6.1
Total	65.4	86.4	85.7	52.8	106.2	103.6
<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u>	80.9	56.8	86.7	84.4	86.0	85.9
<u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	-	13.8	13.4	3.7	16.1	15.5
Other Fruits	-	9.6	9.3	2.5	12.8	12.3
Other Vegetab.	128.4	43.5	46.3	91.4	79.2	79.8
Total	128.4	66.9	69.0	97.6	108.1	107.6
<u>Seaweeds</u>	2.0	4.6	4.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Fried	-	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.8
Pickled	71.6	25.6	27.1	42.7	31.9	32.4
Total	71.6	27.9	29.4	45.7	34.6	35.2
<u>Flavours</u>	30.3	28.8	28.9	32.8	32.3	32.3

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	OTHER CITIES 2/			RURAL AREAS 3/		
	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-Farmer	Total
<u>No. of Families</u>	240	1579	1819	1933	789	2722
<u>No. of Persons</u>	1416	7544	8960	11526	3967	15493
<u>Population Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.861	0.803	0.812	0.857	0.817	0.847
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	12.6	19.8	18.6	11.8	15.6	12.7
Vegetable	52.9	47.7	48.6	53.5	48.8	52.4
Total	65.5	67.5	67.2	65.3	64.4	65.1
<u>Fat</u>	15.2	18.0	17.5	14.8	15.5	15.0
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	440.2	383.3	392.3	445.0	397.1	432.7
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	104	1397	1195	141	1349	450
Free Market	99	452	396	86	316	145
Home Production	1927	76	366	1926	277	1504
Gift	23	43	40	21	48	28
Total	2153	1968	1997	2174	1990	2127

2/ All other cities over 30,000 population.

3/ Rural (46) all prefectures.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day  
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1949

	OTHER CITIES			RURAL AREAS		
	Non-Farmer		Total	Non-Farmer		Total
	Farmer	Non-Farmer		Farmer	Non-Farmer	
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	377.1	302.7	314.3	383.8	284.8	352.2
Wheat	31.2	71.6	65.4	27.6	69.0	38.2
Barley	67.1	43.6	47.3	69.5	53.7	55.5
Corn meal	-	3.5	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.8
Others	21.6	6.9	9.2	14.9	12.7	14.3
Total	497.0	428.3	439.2	501.9	421.3	482.0
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	75.6	77.6	77.3	91.8	131.9	102.1
White	50.6	27.7	31.3	34.1	12.4	28.5
Others	10.8	10.4	10.4	24.6	27.4	25.3
Total	137.0	115.7	119.0	150.5	171.7	155.9
<u>Sugars</u>	4.1	6.5	5.1	3.4	5.2	3.9
<u>Oils</u>	0.9	2.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.3
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.7	2.4
Soya Products	50.0	45.8	46.4	42.5	42.7	42.5
Other beans	2.3	6.0	5.4	4.5	3.1	4.2
Total	53.6	50.7	53.6	49.6	47.5	49.1
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	50.4	79.3	74.7	46.3	61.3	50.2
Meat, Poultry	3.3	7.3	6.7	2.6	4.1	3.0
Eggs	2.6	6.5	5.9	3.2	4.5	3.5
Milk	1.7	5.5	4.9	3.6	3.4	3.5
Total	58.0	98.6	92.2	55.7	73.3	60.2
<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u>	99.0	85.6	87.7	94.7	83.5	91.8
<u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	4.7	12.9	11.6	3.0	7.4	4.1
Other Fruits	3.6	8.5	7.8	2.5	7.1	3.7
Other Vegetab.	101.0	84.3	86.9	87.2	97.8	89.9
Total	109.3	100.7	106.3	92.7	112.3	97.7
<u>Seaweeds</u>	2.3	5.3	4.8	2.5	4.3	3.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Canned	4.4	3.7	3.8	6.3	6.4	5.3
Pickled	60.8	35.7	39.7	54.5	41.1	51.1
Total	65.2	39.4	33.5	60.8	47.5	57.4
<u>Flavours</u>	30.7	32.1	31.9	27.2	31.6	28.3

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita Per Day

ALL JAPAN	TOKYO RAILWAYS	AKITA COPPER MINES	FOUR COAL MINES
--------------	-------------------	-----------------------	--------------------

<u>Number of Families</u>	5823	98	199	598
<u>Number of Persons</u>	35457	484	975	2772
<u>Population Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.834	0.820	0.857	0.838
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	14.8	17.0	25.1	18.1
Vegetable	51.4	48.0	47.2	49.6
Total	66.2	65.0	72.3	67.7
<u>Fat</u>	16.2	18.0	15.9	14.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	418.7	375.0	391.2	401.9
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	717	1404	1651	1729
Free Market	246	432	296	252
Home Production	1090	7	36	31
Gift	31	77	18	21
Total	2084	1920	2001	2033

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita  
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - JAPAN - May 1949

ALL JAPAN	TOKYO RAILWAYS	AKITA COPPER MINES	FOUR COAL MINES	
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	340.6	241.0	449.3	369.2
Wheat	56.5	159.0	18.8	83.9
Barley	59.1	28.0	-	10.5
Corn meal	2.7	6.0	0.2	0.9
Others	12.6	-	0.1	3.9
Total	471.5	434.0	468.4	468.4
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.6	-	0.3	-
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	89.6	70.0	1.6	12.6
White	27.3	35.0	43.9	76.4
Others	20.3	15.0	4.0	6.2
Total	137.2	120.0	49.5	95.2
<u>Sugars</u>	4.9	8.0	5.9	4.5
<u>Oils</u>	1.8	4.0	1.0	1.8
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.6
Soya products	42.8	36.0	77.5	33.9
Other beans	4.7	2.0	1.4	5.3
Total	49.6	39.0	79.9	39.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	57.8	60.0	127.4	59.2
Meat, Poultry	5.1	8.0	7.2	7.7
Eggs	4.4	5.0	0.4	7.6
Milk	4.1	1.0	1.7	2.7
Total	71.4	74.0	136.7	77.2
<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u>	90.2	107.2	112.3	80.3

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita  
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1949 (Cont)

	<u>ALL JAPAN</u>	<u>TOKYO RAILWAYS</u>	<u>AKITA COPPER MINES</u>	<u>FOUR COAL MINES</u>
<u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes	7.0	16.0	5.0	8.7
Other Fruits	5.5	6.0	13.6	5.2
Other Vegetab.	35.2	43.0	28.1	97.5
Total	98.7	65.0	46.7	111.4
<u>Seaweeds</u>	3.8	6.0	1.4	1.9
<u>Processed Vegetables</u>				
Fried	5.3	1.0	1.0	4.3
Pickled	46.1	29.0	58.6	55.4
Total	51.4	30.0	59.6	59.7
<u>Flavours</u>	29.4	34.0	65.5	37.1

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED IN NUTRITION SURVEYS, PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO OVERWEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT AND  
AVERAGE WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS ABOVE AND BELOW THE TEN PERCENT LEVEL, MEASURED FROM THE STANDARD WEIGHT BY AGE GROUPS  
MAY 1949

TOKYO	NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED AND WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION - AVERAGE WEIGHT IN KILOGRAM ABOVE AND BELOW TEN PERCENT LEVEL	AVERAGE FOR ALL AGES	UNDER 1 YEAR	(Age in Years)							
				2 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 -
Number of Persons Examined in Each Age Group	3405	192	438	514	372	266	453	455	353	362	
Percent More Than 10% Below Standard Weight	12.7	17.3	13.5	5.6	5.9	8.3	13.7	14.9	20.4	18.5	
Percent 10% Above or Below Standard Weight	66.8	48.8	65.5	70.1	65.3	66.1	73.1	68.6	64.0	67.4	
Percent More Than 10% Above Standard Weight	20.5	33.9	21.0	24.3	28.8	25.6	13.2	16.5	15.6	14.1	
Average Weight Kg. Below Standard Weight	4.3	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.4	
Average Weight Kg. Above Standard Weight	3.9	1.1	1.6	2.7	4.2	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	
Number of Persons Examined in Each Age Group	5889	352	559	785	700	549	761	780	717	686	
Percent More Than 10% Below Standard Weight	13.5	17.3	18.1	7.1	3.9	8.9	10.6	16.5	20.4	21.3	
Percent 10% Above or Below Standard Weight	64.4	46.9	66.3	59.1	66.0	69.6	72.5	65.0	61.7	64.1	
Percent More Than 10% Above Standard Weight	22.1	35.8	15.6	33.8	30.1	21.5	16.9	18.5	17.9	14.6	
Average Weight Kg. Below	4.4	1.0	1.6	2.1	4.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.5	
Average Weight Kg. Above	4.1	1.1	1.4	2.6	4.4	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED IN NUTRITION SURVEYS, PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO OWN WEIGHT OR UNDER WEIGHT AND  
 VILLAGE WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS ABOVE AND BELOW THE TEN PERCENT LEVEL, MEASURED FROM THE STANDARD WEIGHT BY AGE GROUPS  
 MY 1949

DATE OF SURVEY	ABOVE AND BELOW TEN PERCENT LEVEL	AVERAGE FOR ALL AGES									
		UNDER 1 YEAR	2 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 -	
Other Cities	Number of Persons Examined in Each Age Group	8026	454	775	1037	1007	756	1012	1044	906	995
Percent More Than 10% Below Standard Weight		12.2	25.5	14.2	5.5	4.3	7.7	13.0	14.5	15.7	16.4
Percent 10% Above or Below Standard Weight		66.1	50.7	67.9	63.1	67.5	66.4	68.6	67.6	68.6	67.4
Percent More Than 10% Above Standard Weight		21.7	23.8	17.9	31.4	28.2	25.9	18.4	17.9	15.7	16.2
Average Weight Kg. Below Standard Weight		4.1	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4
Average Weight Kg. Above Standard Weight		4.1	1.2	1.5	2.7	4.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4
Rural Areas	Number of Persons Examined In Each Age Group	13732	801	1285	1695	1585	1345	973	1519	1422	2148
Percent More Than 10% Below Standard Weight		13.4	31.4	17.6	10.1	6.4	6.3	11.2	11.5	14.6	19.2
Percent 10% Above or Below Standard Weight		62.8	43.9	66.4	61.8	53.5	63.9	55.0	67.3	67.1	66.5
Percent More Than 10% Above Standard Weight		23.8	24.7	16.0	28.1	40.1	29.8	23.0	21.2	18.3	14.3
Average Weight Kg. Below		3.8	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.6	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4
Average Weight Kg. Above		4.6	1.0	1.5	2.5	4.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3

## NUTRITION SURVEYS - DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS - MAY 1949

Percentage of individual showing symptoms with nutrition deficiencies

No.	Anemia	Hyperkeratoses	Kerophthalmie	Cheilitis	Glossitis	Loss of taste	Knee Jerk	Edema	Diarrhea	Chronic cardia	Bradycardia	Delayed menstr.	Deficient lactation	No. symptoms (sound)	One or more symptoms
Tokyo	3430	1.5	0.8	-	3.5	0.4	6.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	10.6	41.7	84.3	15.7	
11 Cities	5952	2.1	1.5	0.1	2.2	0.8	6.4	1.4	0.5	1.1	11.8	28.9	84.1	15.9	
Other Cities 8145	2.4	1.2	0.1	4.1	0.7	7.7	1.7	0.8	2.5	8.8	20.5	81.0	19.0		
Rural Areas 13907	3.0	1.2	0.1	8.0	2.0	7.5	1.3	0.6	2.8	11.5	25.7	76.7	23.3		
Tokyo Railways 436	-	2.3	-	3.2	0.7	16.7	1.4	-	-	5.9	25.0	78.7	21.3		
Akita Copper Mine	960	0.8	14.6	11.1	9.4	0.6	6.6	0.6	0.2	2.1	11.7	21.4	65.8	34.2	
4 Coal Mines 3462	1.5	1.0	-	6.8	0.5	5.7	2.0	0.8	4.1	14.7	25.9	77.1	22.9		

NOTE: 1/ Percent of men and women over 13 years of age.

2/ Percent of women 17 to 45 years of age.

3/ Percent of lactating women whose children up to six months must be given mixed or artificial feeding.

Public Assistance June 1949

Prefecture	Persons Institu- tional	Non-insti- tutional	Relief Expenses	
			In Kind	Cash *
Hokkaido	12,344	48,640	824,518	26,365,679
Aomori	1,691	25,203	33,780	12,597,952
Iwate	1,101	33,469	88,521	15,612,853
Miyagi	1,322	40,639		14,292,879
Akita	769	38,041		21,450,809
Yamagata	955	24,854	41,805	10,501,258
Fukushima	701	48,258	60,247	21,227,076
Ibaragi	1,257	33,397		11,147,140
Tochigi	1,035	22,514	69,243	9,243,806
Gumma	4,059	32,723	2,291	14,879,036
Saitama	1,463	39,869		15,177,799
Chiba	2,452	31,944	15,000	11,544,993
Tokyo	17,803	98,874		84,240,573
Kanagawa	4,848	38,263		28,347,736
Niigata	10,234	52,404	5,742	21,372,684
Toyama	1,471	25,511	30,099	12,443,236
Ishikawa	1,566	21,546	77,962	8,928,514
Fukui	590	16,618	2,000	7,811,312
Yamanashi	696	19,645		7,152,090
Nagano	4,074	38,861	14,975	27,438,344
Gifu	1,089	28,113	97,331	12,181,909
Shizuoka	2,544	41,924	2,205,822	19,426,888
Aichi	7,522	52,809		31,796,718
Mie	1,294	34,298		16,667,857
Shiga	519	24,221		8,380,869
Kyoto	4,516	40,030	7,703,972	22,082,655
Osaka	9,089	45,646	585,506	36,336,156
Hyogo	4,779	63,038		31,492,338
Nara	672	17,923		8,764,214
Wakayama	447	24,657	86,096	10,009,587
Tottori	1,001	15,592		7,480,457
Shimane	762	22,645		9,919,398
Okayama	3,590	39,277	83,970	19,220,853
Hiroshima	3,037	39,251	736,963	18,403,082
Yamaguchi	7,403	28,741		16,161,510
Tokushima	768	26,145	4,675	10,194,212
Kagawa	513	20,939	1,367,451	7,998,937
Ehime	657	30,980	59,834	13,643,649
Kochi	327	19,612	79,235	9,565,627
Fukuoka	2,296	15,770	95,000	9,211,833
Saga	1,599	17,454	720,220	7,631,275
Nagasaki	1,294	29,917	25,568	15,852,143
Kumamoto	1,712	33,590	58,279	14,645,493
Oita	2,207	20,778		8,096,675
Miyazaki	1,238	22,588	103,841	6,956,894
Kagoshima	1,004	41,702	56,020	12,901,692
Total	132,310	1,528,913	15,335,966	766,798,690

\*After deductions for payment



HATSU JI No. 72

June 15, 1949

TO: Each of the Governors of To, Do, Fu and the Prefectures.

FROM: Vice-Welfare Minister

RE: Relations between Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Law.

Notifications regarding to the relations between Juvenile Law (1948 Law No. 168) and Child Welfare Law (1947 Law No. 164) has been given by Ji Hatsu No. 897, December 28th, 1948 "The Relations between amended Juvenile Law and Child Welfare Law". The Juvenile Law and Child Welfare Law, however, have been partially amended at the fifth Diet and promulgated on June 15, 1949 and enforced on the same day.

The relations between Juvenile Law and Child Welfare Law have been mixed and confused in their jurisdictions and complicated and difficult to understand. But the present amendments have adjusted their relations so far and hereafter both Laws shall be treated as follows.

NOTE: Age shall be counted in full and "The Head of the Child Welfare Station" in "The Governor of To, Do, Fu, or the prefecture or the head of the Child Welfare Station" means the head of the Child Welfare Station who has been authorized under the provisions of Article 32 of Child Welfare Law only.

#### I. Main Points in the Present Amendments.

##### 1. Expansion of the scope to be dealt by Child Welfare Law due to the amendment of Juvenile Law.

Up to this time (a) "a juvenile who has committed a crime and a juvenile under fourteen years of age who has violated a criminal law or ordinance" and (b) "a juvenile over fourteen years of age who is in danger of committing a crime" have been put on trial at the Family Court exclusively and were not to be treated in the child welfare station. But according to the present amendment any person who has found (a) "a juvenile under fourteen years of age who had violated a criminal law or ordinance" is required to report him to the child welfare station instead of the Family Court and (b) "a juvenile over fourteen and under eighteen years of age who is in danger of committing a crime" may be reported either to the child welfare station or to the Family Court.

##### 2. Use of compulsory measures toward the Child.

Up to this time there were no definite regulation concerning the use of the compulsory measure toward a child by the child welfare agencies. But by the present amendments provision is made so that such cases with exception of the case considered to fall under the provision of Articles 33 and 47 shall be referred to the Family Court when the governor of To, Do, Fu, or the prefecture or the head of the child welfare center deems it necessary to take any compulsory measure as to restrict the freedom of movement of the child or deprive him of liberty, (Child Welfare Law,

Inclosure No. 3

Article 27-2 and Juvenile Law, Article 7, Paragraph 3) by which their relations have been clarified. Moreover in connection with it the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 2 of Juvenile Law, "In the case of juveniles referred to the Family Court by the Prefectural Governor or the head of the child welfare center, the Family Court may remand the juvenile to the child welfare center with instructions as to the type of care and other measures to be taken" and Article 27, Paragraph 2 of Child Welfare Law, "the governor of To, Do, Fu, or the Prefecture shall follow the direction based on the decision of the Family Court when the compulsory measure is to be resorted to the child referred to by the provision of Article 18, Paragraph 2 of Juvenile Law" have been made.

### 3. Other Adjustment of Juvenile Law and Child Welfare Law.

Up to this time there were no provisions of Child Welfare Law to accept a juvenile referred to the governor of To, Do, Fu, or the prefecture or the head of the child welfare station from the Family Court, in accordance to the provision of Article 18 of Juvenile Law. But the amendment provides Articles 26 and 27 of Child Welfare Law to take care of the above.

## II. Relations between Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Law

### 1. Report

The relations between a child who is to be reported to the Child Welfare Station (including its personnel) and a juvenile who is to be reported to the Family Court are as follows:

(Juvenile Law, Article 3 and Child Welfare Law, Article 25, proviso)

- (1) The delinquent and predelinquent children -- to the child welfare station.
- (2) A child under fourteen years of age who is in danger of committing a crime -- to the child welfare station.
- (3) A child over fourteen and under eighteen years of age who is in danger of committing a crime -- to the child welfare station or the Family Court.
- (4) A juvenile over eighteen years who is in danger of committing a crime -- to the Family Court.
- (5) A child under fourteen years of age who has violated a criminal law or ordinance -- to the child welfare station.
- (6) A juvenile over fourteen years of age who has committed a crime -- to the Family Court.

The term "the juvenile who is in danger of committing a crime" in Items 2 to 4 inclusive means the one who is of ill nature and has a great possibility of committing a crime in the future especially in view of his character and his surrounding circumstances, among those who fall under the provisions from (a) to (d) in Article 3, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of amended Juvenile Law, "The juvenile who has committed a crime" in Item 6 means the one who is suspected of some concrete larceny and not the one who is considered to have committed a crime some time in view of his previous history.

(2) As all the persons who have found children stated in Items 1 to 3 inclusive and 5 are obliged to report to the Child Welfare Station, every effort shall be taken to have the general public understand and especially the child welfare official and the child welfare worker shall be required to do this reporting.

(3) A large number of these reports to the Child Welfare Station may be given by the National Rural Police Official or the Municipal Police Official, thereupon every effort shall be made to maintain a close liaison with the competent police station and to try to get its cooperation concerning the transportation of the child.

(4) A juvenile over fourteen and under eighteen years of age who is in danger of committing crime may be reported either to the child welfare station or to the Family Court. In this case although the responsibility of the report seems to be dual if the report is made either to the Child Welfare Station or the Family Court, it does not need to report to the other.

(5) When the Family Court discovered a juvenile under fourteen years of age, after accepted, the juvenile is reported to the Child Welfare Station by the Probation Officer and the Child Welfare Station shall receive the case in accordance with Article 25 of Child Welfare Law. In case a juvenile is under the care of a Juvenile Detention Home, it is assumed to be difficult to fetch the juvenile under the present situation of the child welfare station the cooperation of the Family Court to bring the juvenile shall be asked.

(6) When the child welfare station discovered a juvenile over fourteen years of age who had committed a crime or a juvenile over eighteen years of age after accepted, the case shall be reported to the Family Court by the Child Welfare official or the child welfare worker.

## 2. Protection of the Child.

### (1) Protection of the child who has been reported.

(a) The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the Child Welfare Station shall be responsible for the protection of the child who has been reported in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 or Article 27 of Child Welfare Law.

(b) In accordance with the amendment of Juvenile Reformatory Law (1948 Law No. 20, enforced on May 30, 1948) the Junior Juvenile Detention Home is not to admit a juvenile under fourteen years of age. (Amended Juvenile Reformatory Law Article 2, Paragraph 2) and the Local Juvenile Protection Commission which is established in accordance with the provisions of Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Law 1948 Law No. 142, enforced on July 1, 1948) also is not to deal with the juvenile under fourteen years of age. Hereafter every child under fourteen years of age is to be protected by the Child Welfare Agencies and the children in need of the special attention and ingenuity in the training and education are expected to be admitted to the Child Welfare Agencies, therefore every effort shall be made in reorganizing the agencies for accepting them.

2. Protection of the child transferred in accordance with Article 18, Paragraph I of Juvenile Law.

(a) The Family Court shall, when it deems it proper, upon investigation of a juvenile reported there to take measures in accordance with the provisions of Child Welfare Law, transfer the case to the competent prefectoral governor or the head of the Child Welfare Station by its decision the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the Child Welfare Station who has received such case shall take the most adequate measure for each child based upon its own investigation and diagnoses as well as referring to the result of investigation of the Family Court.

(b) When a case is to be transferred to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the Child Welfare Station in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of Juvenile Law, as it is assumed to be difficult to fetch a child from the Juvenile Detention Home to the Child Welfare Station under the present situation of the Child Welfare Station, in such cases some arrangement should be made with the Family Court so that a probation officer, a National Rural Police official, a Municipal Police official or a worker of the Juvenile Detention Home may bring the child.

(3) Protection of the child transferred in accordance with Article 24, Paragraph I, Item 2 of Juvenile Law.

(a) As the Family Court is to send an inquiry to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the Child Welfare Center regarding the reserve capacity etc., of the home for juvenile training and education or the home for dependent, neglected and abused children for an admittance in view of the need to decide for the referral to either of them in accordance with the provision of Item 2, paragraph I of Article 24 of Juvenile Law as one of the protective dispositions, upon the receipt of such inquiry the information shall be given to the Family Court after careful consideration on the actual situations of the institution under your jurisdiction.

(b) Even when the protective disposition of Article 24, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of Juvenile Law is decided, it is a general rule to refer the child to the Child Welfare Station and not directly to the home for juvenile training and education or the home for dependent, neglected and abused children (Rules of Juvenile Trial, Article 37, Paragraph 2).

(c) As it is considered to be difficult to do this referral on part of the Child Welfare Station under its present situation, in such cases some arrangement shall be made with the Family Court so that a probation officer, a National Rural Police official, a Municipal Police official or a worker of the Juvenile Detention Home may bring the child.

(d) When the child has been transferred to the child welfare station from the Family Court, the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the Child Welfare Station shall decide which institution the child should be actually admitted referring to the result of investigation made by the Family Court and within the frame of the disposition made by the Family Court and the measure of Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3 shall be taken in addition to the dispositions of the

Family Court. Consequently To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall pay the expense for the above measure.

(e) It is not necessary to obtain an understanding of the Family Court beforehand regarding the release or change of the measure for the child admitted to the home for juvenile training and education or the home for dependent, neglected and abused children. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the Child Welfare Station may release or change the measure whenever he deems it necessary. But the release or the change of the measure shall be reported to the competent Family Court afterwards.

(f) When the child is transferred to the home for juvenile training and education or the home for dependent, neglected and abused children according to Article 24, Paragraph 1, Item 2, the Family Court may request to submit a report or an opinion in regard to the juvenile, (Juvenile Law Article 28) or make a suggestion concerning the measure for the child. Such transactions shall be made through the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the child welfare station.

#### (4) Use of the Compulsory Measure for the Child.

(a) When the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the Child Welfare Station deems it necessary to take any compulsory measure as to restrict the freedom of movement of the child or deprive him of liberty with the child who is under the temporary protection or is placed in the home for juvenile training and education etc., such cases, with exception of the case considered to fall under the temporary shelter or the assumption of the parental right, shall be referred to the Family Court. (Child Welfare Law, Article 27-2).

When the superintendent of the home for juvenile training and education etc., deems it necessary to take any compulsory measure of the preceding paragraph over the child therein, he shall be guided to apply for it to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture through the head of the child welfare station with its reason.

(b) "When the compulsory measure is necessary" is considered to mean chiefly when the child is in need to be confined in a place with special equipment which facilitates to restrict or check the freedom of movement; (restriction of freedom of movement; the same shall apply hereinafter), but, at any time when any question arises with the concrete case it shall be referred to the Welfare Ministry.

(c) As the home for juvenile training and education has the essential purpose to train and educate the child without resorting to any compulsory measure, every effort shall be made to stick to this essential and the referral to the Family Court should be limited to the unavoidable and exceptional one only. Therefore for the development and the improvement of the skill in the training and education in the home for juvenile training and education, etc., much more study and guidance shall be made and given hereafter.

(d) The homes for juvenile training and education which are designated as those allowed to resort to the compulsory measure according to the decision made by the Family Court are besides National Musashino Gakuin as follows:

Miyagi Prefecture	Shuyo Gakuin
Tokyo-To	Seimei Gakuin
Tokyo-To	Hagiyama jitsumu Gakko
Kanagawa Prefecture	Kokufu-jisshu Gakko
Aichi Prefecture	Aichi Gakuen
Kyoto-fu	Koyo Gakko
Osaka-fu	Shutoku Gakuin
Hyogo Prefecture	Noko Gakko
Hiroshima Prefecture	Hiroshima Gakuen
Fukuoka Prefecture	Fukuoka Gakuen

As the governor of Do or the prefecture or the head of the child welfare station under whose jurisdiction there is only the Kyogoin which do not fall under the above has to refer the case sent by the Family Court under the provision of Juvenile Law, Article 18, Paragraph 2, to the governor of To, Fu or the prefecture who has the jurisdiction over the Kyogoin where the compulsory measure may be exercised or the superintendent of Musashino Gakuin to take care of the child, the preliminary understanding must be obtained for the case to be referred to the Family Court.

(e) When the case is to be referred to the Family Court, the referral sheet containing the following items shall be used (Rules of Juvenile Trial, Article 8). In this referral sheet the statement that the case is referred also under the provisions of Law, Article 27-2.

- A. The names, ages, sexes, occupations, address of residence and the permanent domicile address of the juvenile and his guardian, and the institution where the juvenile is living at present, and its location.
- B. The detailed reasons to make him committable for the compulsory measure.
- C. Any other such matters as serve as references.

(f) It is presumed that the decision of the Family Court would be made with reference to the result of investigation and diagnosis made by the child welfare center, thereupon a copy of the investigation sheet of the child welfare center containing the child's history, behavior, health conditions and such other data as serve as references regarding the child welfare shall be forwarded to the Family Court as a part of the material of "Such matters as serve as references" of Item C of the preceding paragraph (e). Any other materials which serve as evidence and other references for trial at the Family Court, if any, shall be forwarded coupled with the above.

(g) When the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the child welfare center is referring a case to the Family Court in accordance with the provisions of the Child Welfare Law, Article 27-2, he may forward the referral sheet

only or send the child with this referral sheet according to the circumstances concerning which an arrangement with a complete understanding shall be made with the Family Court concerned. When the child is not sent to the Court, every effort shall be made to prevent the escape of the child until the decision of the Family Court be made: provided that during this period the Family Court has not made the decision, no compulsory measure such as confine the child in a room etc., shall be taken.

(h) When a child is summoned to the Family Court for a trial, the person in charge of the supervision over the child (the Child Welfare Center or the Kyogoin personnel) shall go with the child to the designated place on the date for trial. The trial may be done some times at the place where the child is cared and protected.

(i) As the decision of the case referred to the Family Court in accordance with the Child Welfare Law, Article 27-2 is to be made according to the independent view of the Family Court, the case may be referred back again to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the child welfare center in accordance with Juvenile Law, Article 18, Paragraph 2, or may be placed under the protective disposition of the Juvenile Law, Article 24, Paragraph 1, Item 1 (to be placed under the probation of the District Youth Offender Prevention and Rehabilitation Board) or of ibid Item 3. (To be committed to a reformatory).

(j) When the case is referred by the Family Court in accordance with the Juvenile Law, Article 18, Paragraph 2, the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the child welfare center shall take the following measures:

A. In the case of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture under which jurisdiction the Kyogoin where the compulsory measure may be taken is located.

The measure of Child Welfare Law Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3 shall be taken (provided, there is no need of it when the child is in Kyogoin), a copy of the decision sheet of the Family Court shall be sent to the superintendent of the Kyogoin and the strict guidance and supervision shall be made not to taken a compulsory measure beyond the limit of the decision by the Family Court.

B. In the case of Do, Fu or the prefectures under which jurisdiction the Kyogoin with no compulsory measure allowed:

(A) In case the child is to be sent to Kyogoin other than National Musashino Gakuin, a copy of the decision sheet of the Family Court and the sheet containing the expected date of the child's entrance shall be sent to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture who has given his approval already and the guidance and supervision over the child be requested, and at the same time the person who is in charge of the child's supervision and protection (child welfare center or Kyogoin personnel) shall take the child to the designated Kyogoin. The governor of Do or the prefecture or the head of the child welfare center shall take the measure in accordance with the provisions of the Child Welfare Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3 for the child and the necessary expenses after his admission to the institution shall be sent to To, Do, Fu or the prefecture under which jurisdiction the competent Kyogoin locates. The amount of the expense shall be what the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture sets with the particular Kyogoin.

(B) In case the child is placed in the National Musashino-gakuin. A copy of the decision sheet of the Family Court and the sheet with the date of the child's entrance shall be sent to the Superintendent of the National Musashino Gakuin and ask him for his training and education of the child, and at the same time the person in charge of the supervision and protection over the child shall take the child to the National Kyogoin. It is needless to say that the measure of the Child Welfare Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3 must be taken, but Do or the prefecture need not to pay the expenses after his admission. The superintendent of the National Musashino Gakuin shall take responsibility for the training and education of the child.

(k) The decision of the court chiefly shows the maximum limit the compulsory measure may be taken and it does not mean the compulsory power shall be used necessarily to its maximum limit or rather need not be taken at, shall with the cases possible. Therefore this policy shall be well understood, and the adequate guidance shall be made not to abuse the compulsive power upon the child without good reason. But the decision of the Family Court means the obligatory one, then, the compulsion must be exercised.

(12) In case the freedom of the child's movement is restricted as a phase of the compulsory measure based on the decision of the Family Court, the attention shall be payed to the following points.

- A. As the restriction of freedom of the movement is exercised in order to achieve the purpose of training and education, every attention shall be paid that the restriction of freedom of the movement shall not be conducted for its own sake. While the restriction of freedom of the movement is conducted, every effort shall be made to fulfill the end of care and protection for the child by using the adequate measure based upon the continuous observation of the child's life.
- B. It is needless to say that the restriction of freedom of the movement should be exercised within the limit directed by the Family Court, but it should be made within the minimum period of time and the minimum limit to be needed.
- C. In case the restriction of freedom of the movement is taken the opinion of a psychiatrist and other specialists must be requested.
- D. The child shall be placed comfortably in the living environment, still, bright and isolated from the outside.
- E. The restriction of freedom of the movement shall be exercised with the full consideration on the child's health and supervision.

(m) It is not required to obtain the approval of the Family Court in order to release or change the measure of the child who is placed in Kyogoin based upon the decision of the Family Court. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the head of the child welfare center may release or change the measure at any time when

he thinks it necessary (However, when the decision of the Family Court is an obligatory one, then he must obey this decision). This measure shall be taken based upon the opinion of the superintendent of Kyogoin in case of (j) A, upon the opinion of the governor of To, Fu or the prefecture under whose jurisdiction the Kyogoin where the child is placed is located in case of B-(A), upon the opinion of governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture under whose jurisdiction the Kyogoin where the child is placed is located in case of B-(B), and upon the opinion of the Superintendent of the National Musashino Gakuin in case of B-(B). When the above measure is taken it must be reported to the Family Court afterwards.

(n) It should be considered as a general rule that the Kyogoin where the child is placed according to (j)-B-(A) and (B) based upon the decision of the Family Court is to keep the child during just the period in need of the compulsory measures and during the minimum period necessary for the training and education in accompany with it. Therefore when the governor of To, Fu or the prefecture under whose jurisdiction such Kyogoin is, or the superintendent of the National Musashino Gakuin requests the release or change of the measure for the child, the governor of Do or the prefecture who had asked for the training and education of the child, or the head of the Child Welfare Center must take the responsibility for the care of the child and not to impose a too heavy burden on the superintendent of Kyogoin.

(5) Temporary care and the use of the parental right. The compulsory measure may be taken toward the child without the decision of the Family Court when the superintendent of the child welfare agency should exercise this parental right over the child based on the temporary care as provided by Article 33 of the Child Welfare Law and Article 47 of the same Law. But the temporary care is not the ultimate but the short transient care until the decision of the ultimate disposition for treatment is made and when the superintendents of the Child Welfare Agencies assume the parental right, they may take the compulsory measure over the children as the parental right had its own limit in the light of its character.

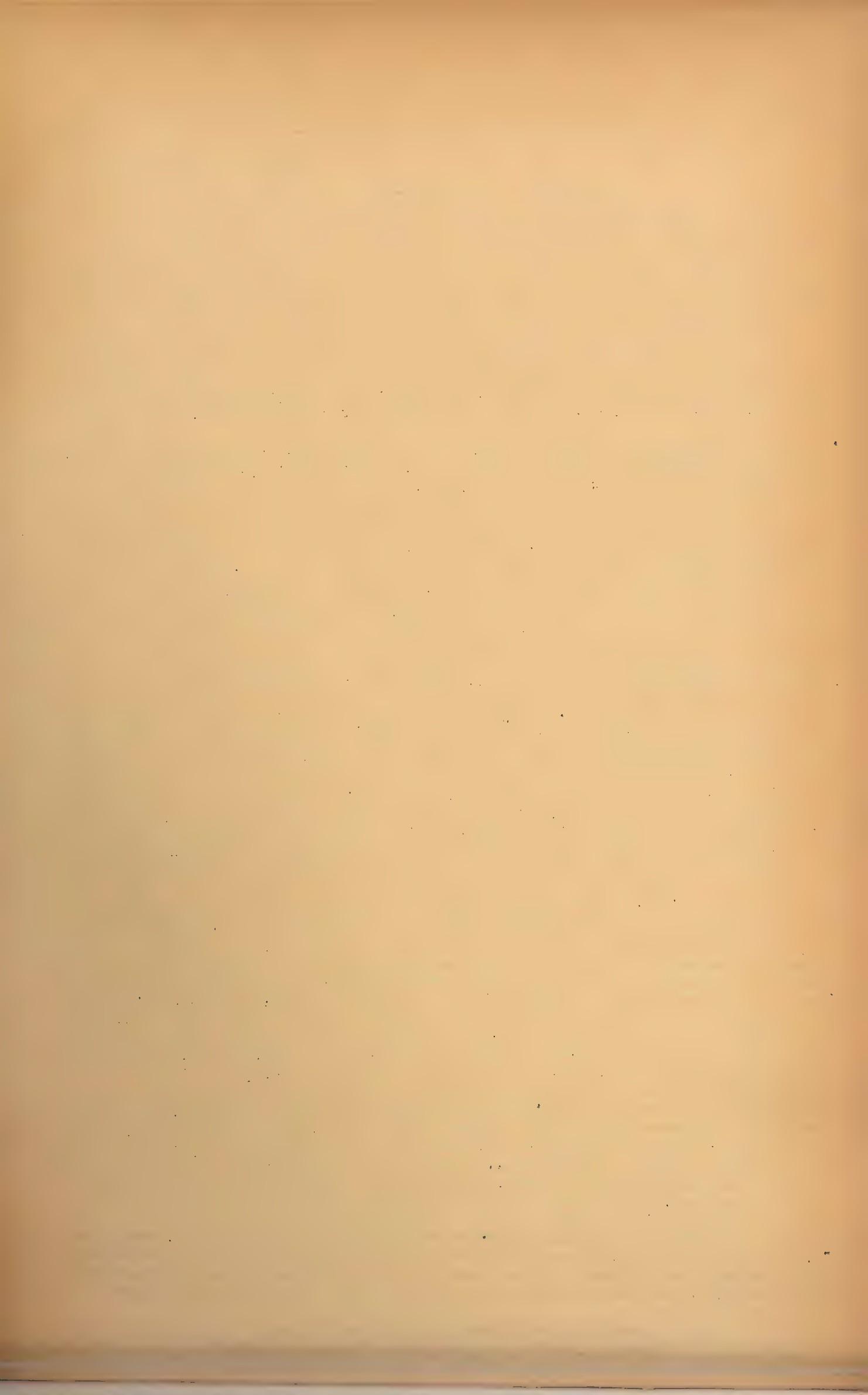
(b) The authority of the temporary care may be exercised for the protection of the child without regarding the child's own will if it is necessary.

(c) If a question is raised of the limit of the parental right assumed by the superintendents of the Child Welfare Agencies, it may be inquired with the Welfare Ministry. But to bring an absconder child back may be done as right within the parental right. To confine a child in a room is beyond the parental right and cannot be carried without the decision of the Family Court as stated above.

### III. The Close Liaisons between the Agencies Concerned.

As the Child Welfare Law and Juvenile Law are concurrently concerned with the protection of the child, the close liaisons with not only the Family Court but also the police and other Agencies concerned shall be kept for their smooth enforcements.

This instruction is prepared with the understandings of the Family Court and to the Unit of the Criminal Affairs of the National Police.



Inclosure Nos. 4 and 5 missing



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 13 AUGUST 1949

During the thirty-third week, ended 13 August 1949, there were 19,271 cases of communicable disease compared with 20,630 cases in the preceding week, based on reports received for 17 diseases. Some corrections were received for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases this week (120) decreased approximately 20 percent from the preceding week (149). Deaths numbered 11 whereas last week there were 12. The current case figure was 12 percent less than that (136) for the thirty-third week of last year and well under half of the corresponding 1947 total (263). Twenty prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 14 had more, and 10 did not change. The two remaining prefectures reported no cases in either period. There were from 1 to 10 Cases in each of 40 prefectures this week and no cases in 6 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.8 and 18.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 1.9.

For the first time in 14 weeks there was a small decrease in the number of dysentery cases, from 1,829 last week to 1,807 currently. Deaths also decreased, from 482 to 445. Current cases were nearly double those (962) in the same week of last year but were less than half of the number (3,734) recorded for the corresponding period of 1947. Increases over last week occurred in 25 prefectures, decreases in 20, and no change in 1. The prefectures having the largest numeric decreases were Saitama, Niigata, and Tochigi, with 96, 49, and 47 fewer cases respectively than in the preceding week. On the other hand, Tokyo-to had an increase of 63 cases and Kanagawa 49 more cases. Nearly a third of all cases this week were in Tokyo-to (234), Niigata (196), and Gunma (146). The remaining cases were in 42 prefectures having from 2 to 115 cases each, while no cases were reported by Nara Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 117.8 and 22.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 29.0 and 6.0.

The number of typhoid fever cases this week (243) was 15 percent higher than last week (212). Deaths (32) were also higher than previously (25). Current cases were 28 percent fewer than in the same week of 1948 (338) and less than a third of those (822) in the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in 24 prefectures, decreases in 19, and no change in one. Two prefectures had no cases in either period. Thirty-seven prefectures had from 1 to 30 cases this week, and the remaining 9 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.8 and 7.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 0.9.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 69 last week to 64 currently, and deaths (2) remained the same. This week's cases were 18 percent fewer than those (78) in the same period of last year and were less than a third of the total (203) for the corresponding week of 1947. Sixteen prefectures reported decreases from last week, 13 had increases, and 6 did not change. The remaining 11 prefectures reported no cases in either period. Current cases were distributed among 29 prefectures with from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.2 and 2.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No smallpox cases or deaths were reported for the fourth consecutive weekly period. In the thirty-third week of 1948 there were also no cases, but in the same period of 1947 there was one. The cumulative case and death rates as of 13 August 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There have been no typhus fever cases or deaths reported for three weeks. Cases numbered zero and 4 respectively in the thirty-third weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 13 August 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1, respectively.

The number of malaria cases increased by nearly a fourth, from 132 last week to 164 in the present week. Deaths increased from 1 to 2. This week's cases were approximately a third less than those (248) in the same period of last year and were nearly two-thirds below the corresponding 1947 total (456). There were increases over last week in 14 prefectures and decreases in 14. Cases in 5 prefectures stayed the same, and there were no cases in either week in the remaining 13 prefectures. Shiga Prefecture reported an increase of from 92 cases last week to

Page 6

109 this week, thus currently accounting for two-thirds of all cases. Cases in the neighbouring prefecture of Kyoto increased from 7 to 25 and accounted for an additional sixth of the total. Twenty other prefectures had from 1 to 3 cases each, and more than half of the prefectures (24) reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.7 and 5.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Japanese "B" encephalitis cases this week (11) numbered the same as in the preceding week. There were 3 current deaths compared with 2 previously. In the thirty-third week of last year there were recorded 1,524 cases, and in the same period of 1947 there were 13. The current cases were in the following 5 prefectures: 5 cases in Kanagawa (1 each in Yokohama, Kawasaki, and Kamakura cities and Kōza and Naka guns); 3 in Tokyo-to (Tokyo city); and 1 each in Ōsaka (Ōsaka City), Tottori (chaku-gun), and Yamaguchi (Bofu-gun). The 3 deaths were reported from Tokyo-to (Tokyo-city), Kanagawa (Naka-gun). Current reports are based upon a clinical diagnosis not yet confirmed by laboratory analysis. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 0.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases this week (44) were nearly a third less than in the preceding week (65). Deaths (3) did not change. In the thirty-third weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 38 and 54 respectively. Cases decreased from last week in 13 prefectures, increased in 7, and remained the same in 5. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures had no cases in either period. More than a fourth of the cases this week were in Tokyo-to (12), and the remaining cases were distributed among 16 additional prefectures with from 1 to 7 cases each. There were no cases reported on the islands of Shikoku and Kyushu. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 6.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

There were the same number of epidemic meningitis cases this week (21) as last week, but deaths decreased from 9 to 5. Current cases were less than a third of those (70) in the same week of last year and were well below half of the corresponding total (51) for 1947. Nine prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 9 had fewer, and 2 did not change. Well over half of the prefectures (26) had no cases during either period. A third of the cases this week were in Tokyo-to (7), and the remaining 14 cases were distributed among 11 additional prefectures with from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (1,900) was 22 percent less than in the previous week (2,421). It was more than two and a half times the figure (728) recorded for the thirty-third week of last year, but was approximately half of the total (3,633) for the corresponding period of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in 34 prefectures, increased in 11, and did not change in 1. The largest numeric changes were an increase of 91 cases in Aichi Prefecture and decreases of 60 cases each in Tokyo-to, Saitama, and Nagasaki Prefectures. Nearly a fourth of all cases this week occurred in Aichi Prefecture (263) and Hokkaido (200). The remaining prefectures reported from 3 to 108 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 123.9 and 300.1 respectively.

Whooping cough cases decreased 4 percent, from 4,630 last week to 4,430 in the present week. Current cases were well over twice those (1,920) recorded for the same period of last year but were approximately the same as the corresponding 1947 total (4,461). Thirty prefectures reported decreases from last week, and 16 had increases. The largest numeric change was an increase of 101 cases in Hokkaido, and there were additional increases of from 50 to 66 cases in each of four other prefectures (Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Niigata, and Yamaguchi). Three prefectures with decreases of from 52 to 85 cases were Saitama, Toyama, and Ehime. A fifth of all cases this week were in Tokyo-to (496) and Hokkaido (391). Nearly a third of the total were in 7 additional prefectures having from 151 to 249 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 288.8 and 152.4 respectively.

There were 4 percent fewer cases of tuberculosis reported this week (9,383) than last week (9,788). They were 14 percent above the total (8,252) for the same week of last year but were slightly less than those (9,412) in the corresponding 1947 week. There were decreases from last week in 27 prefectures and increases in 19. Prefectural case figures ranged from 49 to 1,166. The current

and cumulative case rates were 611.7 and 584.3 respectively.

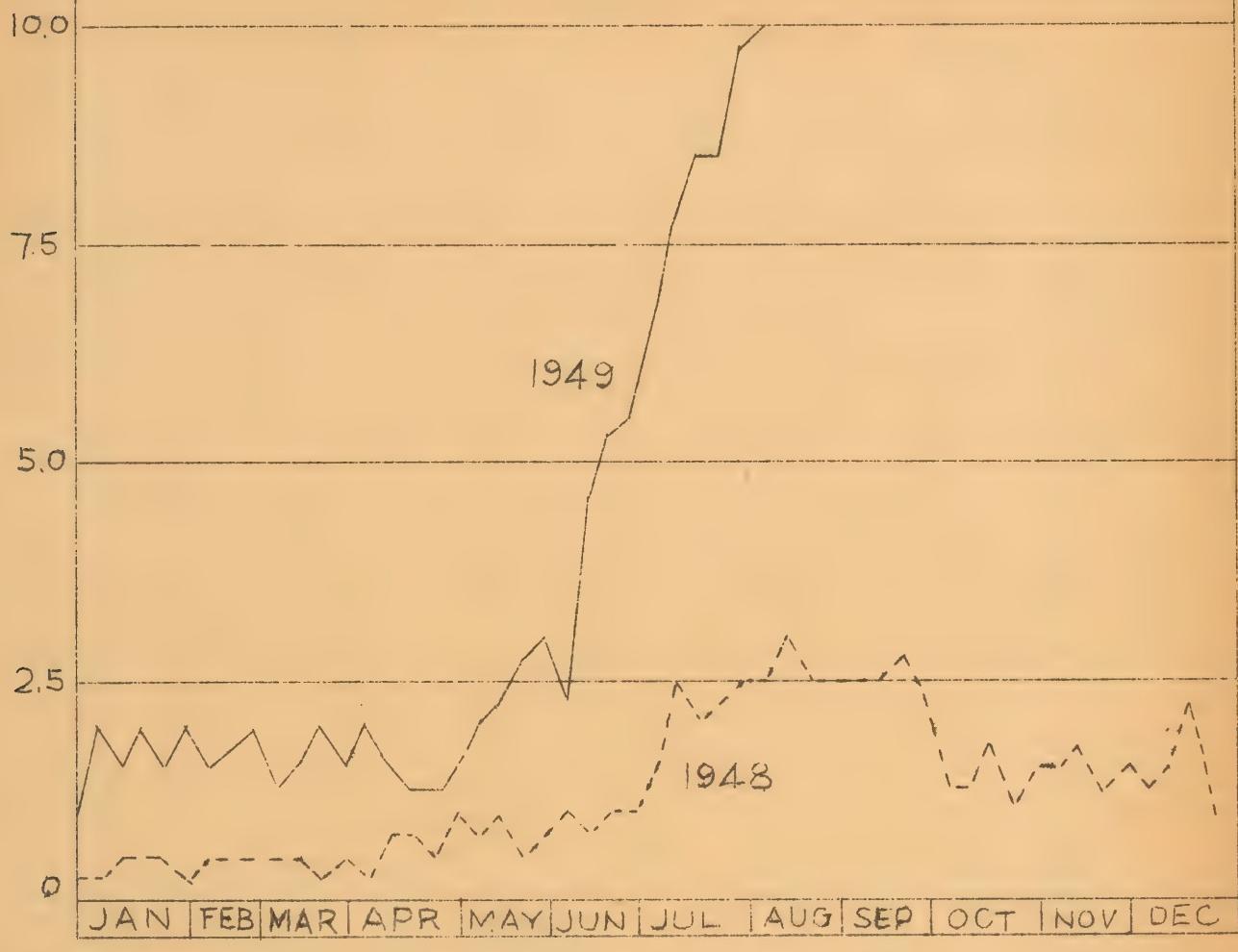
Pneumonia cases decreased 16 percent, from 1,276 last week to 1,072 currently. They were two-thirds greater than in the thirty-third week of last year (637) but were 40 percent below the number (1,780) in the corresponding 1947 period. Cases decreased from last week in 27 prefectures, increased in 18, and did not change in 1. Hokkaido reported 92 cases this week, and the other prefectures had cases ranging from 4 to 55. The current and cumulative case rates were 69.9 and 203.1 respectively.

There were 12 cases of influenza this week compared with 27 in the preceding week. In the thirty-third weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were recorded 21 and 26 cases respectively. Eight prefectures reported decreases from last week and 4 had increases. The 34 remaining prefectures reported no cases in either period. Most of the cases this week were in Mie Prefecture (8), and the others were in Tokyo-to (2), Kanagawa, and Wakayama. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 3.6 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,111 and 127,425 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,223 and 117,343; and for chancroid, 331 and 15,448. Syphilis and gonorrhea cases were both lower than last week when they numbered 3,170 and 3,712 respectively. Chancroid cases, however, were higher than in the previous week (314). All current totals were lower than those recorded for the same period of last year. At that time there were 3,548 cases of syphilis, 3,374 cases of gonorrhea, and 466 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases this week were: syphilis, 202.8 and 251.7 respectively; gonorrhea, 210.1 and 231.8; and chancroid, 21.6 and 30.5.

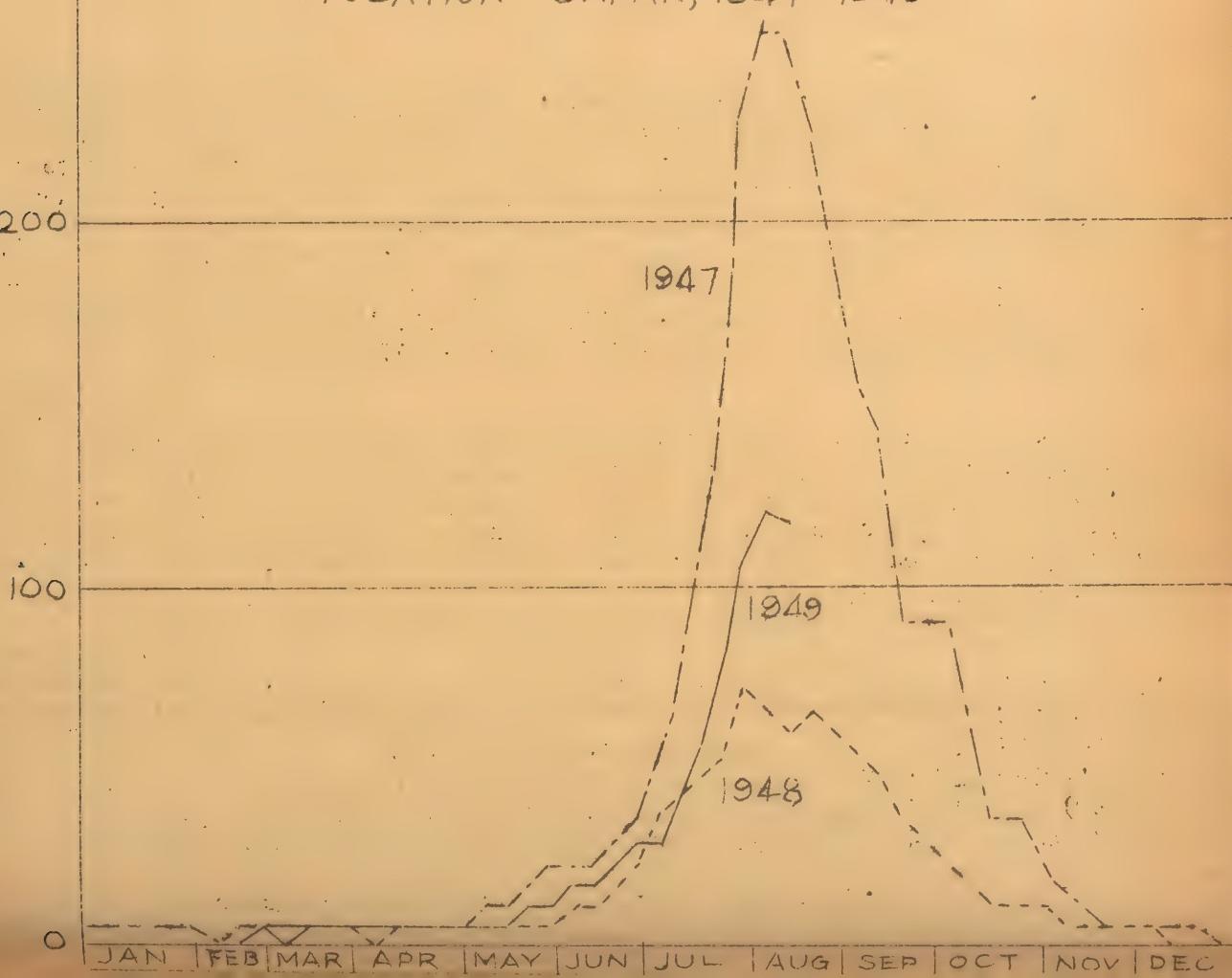
12.5

POLIOMYELITIS, CASE RATES PER 100,000  
POPULATION—JAPAN, 1948-1949



300

DYSENTERY, CASE RATES PER 100,000  
POPULATION—JAPAN, 1947-1949



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 13 AUGUST 1949

PREFECTURE	Diphtheria				Dysentery			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	620	87	34	6	196	36
AOMORI	3	1	162	13	5	-	49	9
IWATE	1	-	227	33	40	5	186	20
MIYAGI	4	-	300	20	4	2	97	15
AKITA	4	-	234	17	9	-	94	20
YAMAGATA	4	-	130	15	20	4	162	25
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	156	17	38	12	207	75
IBARAKI	2	-	166	13	64	16	495	246
TOCHIGI	4	-	151	13	30	16	301	122
GUMMA	1	-	122	14	146	40	923	263
SAITAMA	3	-	212	15	110	35	975	245
CHIBA	3	-	153	23	40	10	309	107
TOKYO	2	-	721	83	234	57	1408	302
KANAGAWA	5	1	267	35	115	15	397	84
NIIGATA	8	1	403	37	196	22	828	120
TOYAMA	-	-	155	21	6	4	73	27
ISHIKAWA	1	-	162	15	7	1	37	16
FUKUI	1	-	87	8	9	1	71	17
YAMANASHI	1	-	43	8	17	3	57	16
NAGANO	-	-	203	19	66	6	231	31
GIFU	1	-	109	19	44	14	225	92
SHIZUOKA	2	-	196	24	103	31	568	148
AICHI	5	1	236	18	111	37	649	216
MIE	1	-	153	11	23	7	115	40
SHIGA	-	-	70	5	4	-	50	8
KYOTO	3	-	117	12	44	6	192	33
OSAKA	7	-	238	21	31	-	343	49
HYOGO	2	-	299	32	13	10	144	53
NARA	-	-	65	10	-	-	20	7
WAKAYAMA	1	1	64	1	9	5	63	19
TOTTORI	2	1	52	8	9	2	27	7
SHIMANE	2	-	172	12	19	10	101	30
OKAYAMA	2	-	115	17	2	2	61	30
HIROSHIMA	4	-	272	*17	41	17	169	64
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	204	18	8	1	94	48
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	68	3	21	3	80	22
KAGAWA	2	-	94	13	20	7	87	*31
EHIME	3	1	124	17	12	4	141	41
KOCHI	5	-	100	2	7	5	53	20
FUKUOKA	4	1	589	57	13	2	186	58
SAGA	1	1	299	21	6	2	74	23
NAGASAKI	2	-	231	19	15	2	122	20
KUMAMOTO	-	-	152	14	6	2	82	49
OITA	3	-	254	28	23	8	109	44
MIYAZAKI	10	2	339	29	16	3	234	62
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	301	42	17	10	79	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9587</b>	<b>*976</b>	<b>1807</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>11164</b>	<b>*3046</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	7.8	0.7	18.9	1.9	117.8	29.0	22.1	6.0
Previous	9.7	0.8			119.2	31.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				ALERTYPOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	*88	13	2	-	37	3
AOMORI	-	-	32	4	1	-	16	1
IWATE	2	1	41	9	1	-	18	1
MIYAGI	4	1	134	15	1	-	69	6
AKITA	1	-	27	4	-	-	7	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	29	5	1	-	8	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	1	67	5	6	1	107	2
IBARAKI	3	-	47	6	1	-	24	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	44	7	2	-	12	-
GUMMA	-	-	32	5	1	-	17	2
SAITAMA	3	-	104	16	4	-	31	1
CHIBA	4	-	82	18	1	-	30	2
TOKYO	27	3	558	60	7	-	337	8
KANAGAWA	10	-	149	17	2	-	37	2
NIIGATA	6	-	172	6	1	-	44	2
TOYAMA	8	3	40	9	4	-	27	1
ISHIKAWA	2	-	25	3	1	-	20	-
FUKUI	3	-	79	7	-	-	20	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	12	2	-	-	4	1
NAGANO	11	-	73	4	1	-	34	1
GIFU	8	-	*122	18	-	-	13	3
SHIZUOKA	30	1	152	15	4	-	82	4
AIChI	10	2	200	19	2	-	63	-
MIE	5	-	175	16	2	-	43	3
SHIGA	1	-	14	-	1	1	10	1
KYOTO	4	-	93	7	4	-	46	-
OSAKA	12	4	149	26	3	-	28	-
HYOGO	20	5	175	17	1	-	14	-
NARA	5	1	50	12	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	1	3	38	7	-	-	17	-
TOTTORI	-	-	40	3	-	-	5	-
SHIMANE	3	-	*44	6	4	-	*12	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	53	20	1	-	10	-
HIROSHIMA	15	1	191	13	2	-	42	3
YAMAGUCHI	6	2	29	2	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	4	1	40	2	-	-	7	1
KAGAWA	4	2	21	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	3	-	50	5	2	-	12	1
KOCHI	4	-	63	8	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	1	1	119	16	-	-	23	1
SAGA	1	-	38	5	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	4	-	25	3	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	3	-	-	5	-
OITA	-	-	19	4	1	-	5	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	11	4	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	243	32	*3766	449	64	2	*1374	57
RATE								
Current	15.8	2.1	7.4	0.9	4.2	0.1	2.7	0.1
Previous	13.8	1.6			4.5	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 13 August 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	122	12	-	-	*91	*6	-
RATE	-	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	-
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See Footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 13 August 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	Malaria				Japanese "B" Encephalitis			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	34	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	10	1	-	-	1	1
AKITA	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	25	1	-	-	3	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	1	-	19	-	-	-	*	*
CHIBA	-	-	23	2	-	-	1	1
TOKYO	3	-	85	1	3	1	* 8	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	28	-	5	1	11	2
NIIGATA	-	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
ATCHI	1	-	41	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	19	2	-	-	1	1
SHIGA	102	1	1767	4	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	25	-	77	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	20	-	1	-	6	2
HYOGO	1	-	38	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	15	-	1	-	1	-
SHIMANE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	17	2	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	48	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1	11	2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	34	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	22	-	-	-	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>* 2763</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>* 36</b>	<b>* 12</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	10.7	0.1	5.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
Previous	8.5	0.1			0.5	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 13 August 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	* 323	8	1	-	111	24
AOMORI	-	-	17	-	1	-	25	3
IWATE	-	-	40	-	-	-	19	4
MIYAGI	-	-	30	1	-	-	47	13
AKITA	1	-	26	-	-	1	26	5
YAMAGATA	-	-	37	1	-	-	24	10
FUJISHIMA	-	-	45	1	-	-	42	10
IBARAKI	1	-	37	-	-	-	28	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	41	1	-	-	9	2
GUMMA	1	-	62	-	1	-	16	7
SAITAMA	2	-	145	4	2	-	23	8
CHIBA	1	-	73	1	-	-	20	5
TOKYO	12	1	698	9	7	1	155	42
KANAGAWA	6	1	145	1	1	-	55	13
NIIGATA	-	-	34	2	1	-	16	5
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	11	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	1	-	7	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	31	5	-	-	6	1
NAGANO	7	1	226	3	-	-	12	5
GIFU	-	-	45	2	-	-	5	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	41	1	-	-	20	9
AICHI	2	-	117	-	-	-	7	3
MIE	-	-	39	-	-	-	9	2
SHIGA	1	-	77	-	-	-	5	3
KYOTO	-	-	198	-	-	-	23	10
OSAKA	2	-	134	3	3	-	60	23
HYOGO	1	-	63	1	-	-	22	3
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	-	-	-	19	5
SHIMANE	1	-	48	-	-	-	3	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	* 100	2	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	* 18	-	1	-	13	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	40	-	1	-	10	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	6	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	-	-	10	4
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	3
FUKUOKA	-	-	20	-	1	-	36	9
SAGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	3
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>* 3104</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	2.9	0.2	6.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.5
Previous	4.2	0.2			1.4	0.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 13 August 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	200	9874	391	6639	870	22467
AOMORI	15	984	17	1066	106	4840
IWATE	18	816	47	834	129	5694
MIYAGI	40	1405	107	1854	130	6749
AKITA	22	1209	39	1052	129	4046
YAMAGATA	32	1130	36	1419	115	3997
FUKUSHIMA	28	1994	41	921	111	4963
IBARAKI	29	2745	96	948	85	4069
TOCHIGI	36	668	56	900	84	3010
GUMMA	32	2152	76	1895	168	3765
SAITAMA	60	3140	197	2906	188	5950
CHIBA	17	1673	39	705	142	4707
TOKYO	58	11515	496	6388	1166	35808
KANAGAWA	43	3135	249	2657	294	8591
NIIGATA	63	5055	128	1926	189	7757
TOYAMA	108	5557	75	1955	210	6895
ISHIKAWA	21	2770	35	1224	126	4415
FUKUI	10	1628	61	683	93	2742
YAMANASHI	39	1693	17	293	58	1418
NAGANO	64	2559	134	2671	312	7515
GIFU	38	2178	52	1653	132	4880
SHIZUOKA	53	3068	131	2169	170	6065
AICHI	263	6451	189	3805	602	11624
MIE	21	4448	45	1180	101	4917
SHIGA	42	5171	119	1889	81	2627
KYOTO	13	6263	180	1968	419	9992
OSAKA	9	5877	215	2809	415	14578
HYOGO	40	4444	151	3053	336	10434
NARA	3	1343	32	284	100	1585
WAKAYAMA	5	1823	19	261	60	2711
TOTTORI	12	822	47	474	53	2233
SHIMANE	48	5730	23	672	126	4341
OKAYAMA	16	1159	59	1280	156	6724
HIROSHIMA	34	4810	93	2381	347	10060
YAMAGUCHI	19	2856	95	944	283	5512
TOKUSHIMA	12	561	22	345	54	2143
KAGAWA	58	553	91	1438	160	3442
EHIME	16	1406	117	3100	106	4975
KOCHI	16	381	15	181	78	2026
FUKUOKA	67	14357	226	4677	349	12502
SAGA	22	3589	59	999	49	2971
NAGASAKI	27	3681	17	809	108	5125
KUMAMOTO	53	4063	26	528	66	3622
OITA	9	2283	11	356	62	3196
MIYAZAKI	12	1584	25	415	89	4219
KOSHIMA	57	1288	34	546	176	3845
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>151891</b>	<b>4430</b>	<b>77152</b>	<b>9383</b>	<b>295747</b>
<b>RATE</b>						
Current	123.9	300.1	288.8	152.4	611.7	584.3
Previous	157.8		301.8		638.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	92	8254	-	72
AOMORI	9	1885	-	18
IWATE	5	2124	-	-
MIYAGI	55	2346	-	13
AKITA	20	1499	-	-
YAMAGATA	24	1850	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	41	2781	-	5
IBARAKI	24	3255	-	2
TOCHIGI	11	1840	-	6
GUMMA	27	2818	-	71
SAITAMA	33	3094	-	56
CHIBA	16	1275	-	4
TOKYO	55	6627	2	90
KNAGAWA	30	2845	-	13
NIIGATA	38	4205	1	175
TOYAMA	23	3260	-	32
ISHIKAWA	5	1345	-	53
FUKUI	12	970	-	65
YAMANASHI	9	1041	-	14
NAGANO	41	3488	-	82
GIFU	13	2338	-	35
SHIZUOKA	33	2783	8	36
AICHI	34	3693	-	42
MIE	16	2141	-	65
SHIGA	12	1658	-	35
KYOTO	11	1837	-	20
OSAKA	23	2109	-	206
HYOGO	32	2879	-	83
NARA	4	537	-	11
WAKAYAMA	10	975	1	7
TOTTORI	8	615	-	-
SHIMANE	6	1425	-	11
OKAYAMA	24	2113	-	15
HIROSHIMA	17	2293	-	93
YAMAGUCHI	14	1464	-	40
TOKUSHIMA	11	834	-	43
KAGAWA	25	1119	-	58
EHIME	25	3208	-	48
KOCHI	9	769	-	1
FUKUOKA	46	3478	-	25
SAGA	18	1318	-	16
NAGASAKI	17	1447	-	50
KUMAMOTO	31	1794	-	30
OITA	6	745	-	30
MIYAZAKI	12	1304	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	45	1102	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>*102780</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1816</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	69.9	203.1	0.8	3.6
Previous	83.2		1.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE RATES			
	13 Aug 1949	14 Aug 1948	16 Aug 1947	FOR FIRST 33 WEEKS	1949	1948	1947
<b>Cases</b>							
Diphtheria	120	136	263	9587	10144	19598	
Dysentery	1807	962	3734	11164	8390	20839	
Typhoid fever	243	338	822	3766	5694	10054	
Paratyphoid fever	64	78	203	1374	1827	2726	
Smallpox	-	-	1	122	22	376	
Typhus fever	-	-	4	91	416	986	
Malaria	164	248	456	2763	3582	8217	
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet fever	44	38	54	3104	1828	1786	
Epidemic meningitis	21	70	51	950	1462	2754	
Japanese B encephalitis	11	1524	13	36	1896	29	
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	1900	728	3633	151891	45505	NA	
Whooping cough	4430	1920	4461	77152	34875	NA	
Tuberculosis	9383	8252	9412	295747	239605	NA	
Pneumonia	1072	637	1780	102780	91540	NA	
Influenza	12	21	26	1816	2439	NA	
<b>Deaths</b>							
Diphtheria	11	9	30	976	936	1718	
Dysentery	445	228	625	3046	2118	3602	
Typhoid fever	32	40	78	449	650	1150	
Paratyphoid fever	2	6	12	57	85	152	
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38	
Typhus fever	-	-	-	6	28	81	
Malaria	2	1	-	38	20	16	
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet fever	3	-	2	48	22	41	
Epidemic meningitis	5	19	22	272	371	868	
Japanese B encephalitis	3	265	1	12	325	10	
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	13 Aug 1949	14 Aug 1948	16 Aug 1947	for First 33 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	7.8	8.9	17.6	18.9	20.0	39.7
Dysentery	117.8	62.7	249.6	22.1	16.6	42.2
Typhoid fever	15.8	22.0	55.0	7.4	11.2	20.4
Paratyphoid fever	4.2	5.1	13.6	2.7	3.6	5.5
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8
Typhus fever	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.8	2.0
Malaria	10.7	16.2	30.5	5.5	7.1	16.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	2.9	2.5	3.6	6.1	3.6	3.6
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	4.6	3.4	1.9	2.9	5.6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.7	99.4	0.9	0.1	3.7	0.1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	123.9	47.5	242.9	300.1	89.9	NA
Whooping cough	288.8	125.2	298.2	152.4	68.9	NA
Tuberculosis	611.7	538.0	629.2	584.3	473.4	NA
Pneumonia	69.9	41.5	119.0	203.1	180.8	NA
Influenza	0.8	1.4	1.9	3.6	4.8	NA
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	3.5
Dysentery	29.0	14.9	41.8	6.0	4.2	7.3
Typhoid fever	2.1	2.6	5.2	0.9	1.3	2.3
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.8
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.2	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 13 AUGUST 1949

(C) Current Cases  
(T) Total Cases for Year to Date

PREFECTURE	CH/NCROID		GONORHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	16	480	188	5530	131	5439
AOMORI	-	104	23	1195	19	1369
IWATE	-	55	17	582	51	1178
MIYAGI	2	100	29	1219	22	1611
AKITA	-	69	6	776	15	1251
YAMAGATA	1	29	20	761	57	1541
FUKUSHIMA	6	188	62	1558	73	2236
IBARAKI	5	195	32	1089	28	1555
TOCHIGI	6	144	72	1568	78	2058
GUMMA	2	160	36	1320	59	1770
SAITAMA	2	95	28	1080	43	1723
CHIBA	7	220	27	1394	52	2175
TOKYO	24	1314	305	10579	168	8802
KA NAGAWA	36	1312	429	10610	202	7246
NIIGATA	-	63	23	853	45	1870
TOYAMA	4	115	38	1537	25	1484
ISHIKAWA	1	129	33	1655	41	1434
FUKUI	3	114	33	799	42	946
YAMANASHI	4	110	16	656	19	758
NAGANO	4	99	42	1599	34	1718
GIFU	5	245	49	2220	25	1157
SHIZUOKA	2	200	65	2343	69	2702
AICHI	11	1339	151	6554	182	6168
MIE	3	235	24	1205	27	1832
SHIGA	5	216	20	845	28	1107
KYOTO	16	977	74	3628	87	5191
OSAKA	44	1369	188	6984	358	10049
HYOGO	23	978	162	6073	166	8132
NARA	4	320	20	1523	31	1456
WA KAYAMA	12	386	80	2378	55	2248
TOTTORI	-	130	20	1003	33	1090
SHIMANE	2	43	30	494	22	653
OKAYAMA	2	506	38	2409	36	2745
HIROSHIMA	11	686	129	4971	69	4212
YAMAGUCHI	9	309	98	3690	38	2610
TOKUSHIMA	-	64	15	603	22	1029
KAGAWA	-	91	34	792	39	1764
EHIME	3	141	19	1251	30	1602
KOCHI	5	81	40	1109	22	1082
FUKUOKA	28	1218	224	9826	228	9660
SAGA	2	83	43	1736	37	1873
NAGASAKI	13	372	91	3264	135	4050
KUMAMOTO	2	69	30	1642	67	2344
OITA	1	115	33	1779	32	1776
MIYAZAKI	1	49	44	1025	24	1235
KAGOSHIMA	4	131	43	1636	45	1494

TOTAL	331	15448	3223	117343	3116	127425
<b>RATE</b>						
Current	21.6	30.5	210.1	231.8	202.8	251.7
Previous	20.5		242.0		206.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	13 Aug. 1949	14 Aug. 1948	16 Aug. 1947	First 33 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Chancroid	331	466	739	15,448	25,644	25,897
Gonorrhea	3223	3374	4453	117,343	152,377	131,878
Syphilis	3111	3548	2849	127,425	144,255	89,657
<u>RATE</u>						
Chancroid	21.6	30.4	49.4	30.5	50.7	52.5
Gonorrhea	210.1	220.0	297.7	231.8	301.0	267.2
Syphilis	202.8	231.3	190.5	251.7	285.0	181.6

**FOOTNOTES**

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "N.A." indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 20 AUGUST 1949

During the thirty-fourth week ended 20 August 1949 there were 17,419 cases of communicable disease compared with 19,271 cases in the preceding week, according to reports received for 17 diseases. Some corrections were received, and comparisons in this digest are based on corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases this week (131) were 9 percent greater than in the preceding week (120). Deaths, however, decreased from 11 to 7. Current cases were 14 percent fewer than those (153) recorded for the same week of last year and were under a half of the total (272) for the corresponding period of 1947. Twenty prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, 18 had fewer, and 6 did not change. Two prefectures reported no cases in either period. There were from 1 to 14 cases in each of 38 prefectures this week and no cases in the remaining 8 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.4 and 18.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 1.9.

Dysentery cases decreased again this week. The current number (1,710) was 5 percent below the figure (1,807) recorded for last week. Deaths, on the other hand, rose from 443 to 484. Cases this week were nearly two-thirds greater than in the same week of last year (1,044) but were less than half of the total (3,604) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. Cases decreased from last week in 22 prefectures, increased in 22 also, and did not change in 2. The largest numeric change occurred in Niigata Prefecture where cases decreased from 196 to 92. Four prefectures reporting a third or all cases this week were Tokyo-to (213), Gunma (126), Saitama (118) and Ibaraki (110). The remaining 42 prefectures had from 3 to 92 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 110.3 and 24.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 31.2 and 6.7.

There were 16 percent fewer typhoid fever cases this week (205) than last week (243). Deaths also decreased, from 32 to 29. The current number of cases was 30 percent below the figure (292) for the same week of last year and less than a fourth of the total (886) recorded for the corresponding period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 21 prefectures, increases in 20, and no change in 1. The four remaining prefectures had no cases in either period. Case figures this week ranged from zero in 9 instances to 20. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.2 and 7.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 0.9.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases this week (95) increased by approximately a half since last week (64). There were 3 current deaths compared with 2 previously. Cases this week numbered about the same as those (93) in the same period of 1948 and were approximately half of the corresponding 1947 total (188). Cases increased over last week in 19 prefectures and decreased in 8. They remained the same in 8 instances and no cases were reported during either week in the remaining 11 prefectures. Thirty prefectures had from 1 to 14 cases each this week, and the other 16 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.1 and 2.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

No smallpox cases or deaths have been reported for five weeks. There were also no cases during the thirty-fourth weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 20 August 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There have been no typhus fever cases or deaths reported during the past four weeks. In the thirty-fourth week of last year there were also no cases, but in the same period of 1947 there were 4. The cumulative case and death rates as of 20 August 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Malaria cases this week (109) were approximately one-third less than in the preceding week (164). There were no current deaths compared with 2 previously. The present case figure was nearly a third below that (160) for the same week of 1948 and only somewhat more than a fourth of the total (389) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in 15 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in 4. No cases in either period were reported by the other 13 prefectures. All changes were small except in Shiga Prefecture, where cases decreased from 109 to 71, and Kyoto Prefecture, where they decreased from 25 to 5. Shiga Prefecture again accounted for about two-thirds of the total cases, and 21 additional prefectures with from 1 to 6 cases each accounted for the remainder. More than half (24) of the prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.0 and 5.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were reported 17 cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis and 5 deaths this week compared with 11 cases and 3 deaths last week, an increase of over 50 percent in the number of cases. In the thirty-fourth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 1,702 and 18 respectively. Nine prefectures reported cases this week. Gumma, Tokyo-to, and Shizuoka each had 3 cases, Osaka and Nara each 2 cases, and in Yamagata, Ibaraki, Mie, and Tottori there was one case each. The five prefectures reporting deaths (one each) were Ibaraki, Shizuoka, Osaka, Nara, and Tottori. Current reports are based upon a clinical diagnosis not yet confirmed by laboratory analysis. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 0.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and less than 0.1.

There were 48 cases of scarlet fever and 1 death this week whereas last week there were 44 cases and 3 deaths. In the thirty-fourth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 41 and 33 respectively. Cases in 8 prefectures increased over last week, in 6 they decreased, and in 7 did not change. More than half (25) of the prefectures had no cases in either period. Over a third of this week's cases were reported by Tokyo-to (10) and Nagano Prefecture (8), and the remaining cases occurred in 16 additional prefectures with from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 6.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases and deaths this week numbered 29 and 9 compared with 21 and 5 last week. Current cases were a little more than a third of those (78) in the same week of last year and were somewhat over a half of the total (53) for the corresponding 1947 period. Twelve prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 6 had fewer, and 3 remained the same. More than half (25) of the prefectures had no cases during either period. Tokyo-to had 8 cases this week, and 16 additional prefectures had 1 or 2 cases each. The remaining 29 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.9. The corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.5 respectively.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases decreased by more than a fourth, from 1,900 last week to 1,398 currently. This week's cases were more than two and a half times those (527) in the same week of last year but were one-third less than the total (2,101) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. Cases decreased from last week in 37 prefectures, increased in 8, and did not change in 1. Hokkaido (194 cases) and Aichi Prefecture (169) together accounted for more than a fourth of all cases this week. Forty-two additional prefectures had from 1 to 94 cases each. The two remaining prefectures reported no cases, the first time in six weeks there has been any prefecture so reporting. The current and cumulative case rates were 90.1 and 290.7 respectively.

Whooping cough cases this week (4,139) were 7 percent less than in the preceding week (4,430). They were two and a half times those (1,636) recorded for the same week of last year and nearly 10 percent above the figure (3,789) for the corresponding period of 1947. There were increases over last week in 24 prefectures and decreases in 22. The largest numeric changes were decreases of 231 and 126 cases respectively in Kanagawa Prefecture and Hokkaido and an increase of 106 cases in Hiroshima Prefecture. Tokyo-to (471 cases) accounted for more than a tenth of all cases this week. Four additional prefectures with cases amounting to over a fifth of the total were Hokkaido (265), Osaka (218), Saitama (216), and Hyogo (210). The current and cumulative case rates were 266.9 and 154.2 respectively.

There were 9 percent fewer cases of tuberculosis reported this week (8,505) than last week (9,383). They were 7 percent higher than in the thirty-fourth week of 1948 (7,954) but were 3 percent below the number recorded during the same period of 1947 (8,744). Cases decreased from last week in 26 prefectures and increased in 20. Prefectural case figures ranged from 21 to 1,252. The current and cumulative case rates were 548.4 and 577.0 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (1,030) was slightly below last week's figure (1,072). It was two-thirds higher than the number (616) recorded for the corresponding week of last year but was one-sixth below that (1,230) for the same period of 1947. Twenty-six prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 17 had more, and 3 did not change. Cases this week ranged from 1 to 69. The current and cumulative case rates were 66.4 and 196.9.

Three cases of influenza were reported this week compared with 12 in the previous week. In the thirty-fourth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 11 and 23 respectively. Two of the current cases were in Hokkaido, and the other case occurred in Gifu Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 3.4 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,777 and 130,203 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,082 and 120,423; and chancroid, 294 and 15,744. All totals this week were lower than in the preceding week when there were 3,111 syphilis cases, 3,223 gonorrhea cases, and 331 chancroid cases. The current totals were also below those recorded for the same period of last year. At that time there were 3,320 cases of syphilis, 3,344 cases of gonorrhoea, and 512 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases this week were: syphilis, 179.1 and 246.9 respectively; gonorrhoea, 198.7 and 228.4; and chancroid, 19.0 and 29.9.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 20 AUGUST 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	628	87	24	6	220	42
AOMORI	-	-	162	13	6	3	55	12
IWATE	1	-	228	33	7	-	247	*26
MIYAGI	4	-	304	20	17	-	114	15
AKITA	6	1	240	18	6	3	100	23
YAMAGATA	1	-	131	15	31	6	193	31
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	158	17	41	11	248	86
IBARAKI	4	-	170	13	110	51	*603	297
TOCHIGI	2	-	153	13	44	14	345	136
GUMMA	1	-	123	14	126	24	1049	*285
SAITAMA	2	-	214	15	118	27	1093	272
CHIBA	2	-	155	23	84	17	393	124
TOKYO	14	1	735	84	213	65	1621	367
KANAGAWA	2	-	269	35	87	15	484	99
NIIGATA	5	-	408	37	92	23	920	143
TOYAMA	-	-	155	21	11	-	84	27
ISHIKAWA	2	-	164	15	3	3	40	19
FUKUI	3	-	90	8	3	-	74	17
YAMANASHI	-	-	43	8	19	4	*78	20
NAGANO	1	-	*205	19	75	13	306	44
GIFU	1	-	110	19	44	22	269	114
SHIZUOKA	3	-	199	24	87	25	655	173
AICHI	6	-	242	18	88	39	737	255
MIE	2	-	155	11	14	2	129	42
SHIGA	1	-	71	5	4	1	54	9
KYOTO	4	-	121	12	21	6	213	39
OSAKA	1	1	239	22	17	5	360	54
HYOGO	4	-	303	32	22	6	166	59
NARA	1	-	66	10	3	1	23	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	64	1	6	1	69	20
TOTTORI	1	-	53	8	5	1	32	8
SHIMANE	3	-	175	12	28	10	129	40
OKAYAMA	3	-	*117	17	10	3	71	33
HIROSHIMA	8	-	280	17	35	12	204	76
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	206	18	21	7	115	55
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	69	3	14	4	94	26
KAGAWA	-	1	94	14	15	6	102	37
EHIME	3	-	127	17	13	5	154	46
KOCHI	-	-	100	2	8	3	61	23
FUKUOKA	11	1	*598	58	22	6	*205	64
SAGA	-	-	299	21	4	2	78	25
NAGASAKI	7	-	238	19	7	3	129	23
KUMAMOTO	-	-	152	14	15	7	97	56
OITA	1	-	255	28	5	5	114	49
MIYAZAKI	5	1	344	30	25	8	259	70
KAGOSHIMA	3	1	304	43	6	2	85	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>*9716</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1710</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>*12,871</b>	<b>*3527</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	8.4	0.5	18.4	1.9	110.3	31.2	24.4	6.7
Previous	7.7	0.7			116.5	28.6		

See footnotes at end of table

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Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	2	93	15	2	1	39	4
AOMORI	3	2	35	6	-	-	16	1
IWATE	7	-	48	9	2	-	20	1
MIYAGI	6	-	140	15	2	-	71	6
AKITA	-	-	27	4	-	-	7	2
YAMAGATA	1	1	30	6	1	-	9	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	73	5	3	-	110	2
IBARAKI	4	1	51	7	4	-	28	-
TOCHIGI	1	1	45	8	2	-	14	-
GUMMA	3	-	35	5	1	-	18	2
SAITAMA	14	1	118	17	4	-	35	1
CHIBA	3	-	85	18	1	-	31	2
TOKYO	20	5	578	65	14	-	351	8
KANAGAWA	13	1	162	18	3	-	40	2
NIIGATA	3	-	175	6	6	-	50	2
TOYAMA	3	-	43	9	-	-	27	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	25	3	2	-	22	-
FUKUI	7	-	86	7	1	-	21	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	* 10	2	1	-	5	1
NAGANO	3	1	* 77	5	3	-	37	1
GIFU	10	2	132	20	-	-	13	3
SHIZUOKA	14	1	166	16	4	-	86	4
AICHI	14	4	214	23	9	-	72	-
MIE	9	-	184	16	1	-	44	3
SHIGA	2	-	16	-	2	-	12	1
KYOTO	7	1	100	8	5	-	51	-
OSAKA	9	-	158	26	2	1	30	1
HYOGO	5	1	180	18	3	-	17	-
NARA	6	-	56	12	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	4	1	42	8	-	-	17	-
TOTTORI	3	-	43	3	-	-	5	-
SHIMANE	2	-	46	6	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	3	-	56	20	-	-	10	-
HIROSHIMA	6	-	197	13	10	-	52	3
YAMAGUCHI	2	2	31	4	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	41	3	1	-	8	1
KAGAWA	1	-	22	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	1	-	51	5	-	-	12	1
KOCHI	-	-	* 62	8	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	* 118	16	1	-	24	1
SAGA	2	-	40	5	2	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	25	3	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	3	-	-	5	-
OITA	2	1	21	5	1	-	6	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	9	-	2	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	11	4	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	205	29	* 3968	478	95	3	1469	60
RATE								
Current	13.2	1.9	7.5	0.9	6.1	0.2	2.8	0.1
Previous	15.7	2.1			4.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table

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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	62	-	-	-	21	1
OSAKA	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	122	12	-	-	91	6
<b>RATE</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	<b>Previous</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	34	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	1
AKITA	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	20	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	27	1	1	1	4	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	6	1	3	-	4	1
SAITAMA	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	24	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	6	-	91	1	3	-	11	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	28	-	-	-	11	2
NIIGATA	1	-	31	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	3	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	23	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	18	-	3	1	3	1
AICHI	1	-	42	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	21	2	1	-	2	1
SHIGA	71	-	1838	4	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	21	-	2	1	8	3
HYOGO	2	-	40	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	12	2	2	1	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	16	-	1	1	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	49	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	34	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	23	-	-	-	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2872</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	7.0	-	5.4	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Previous	10.6	0.1			0.7	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	328	8	2	1	113	25
AOMORI	-	-	17	-	1	-	26	3
IWATE	-	-	40	-	1	-	20	4
MIYAGI	2	-	32	1	-	-	47	13
AKITA	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	5
YAMAGATA	-	-	37	1	-	-	24	10
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	45	1	-	-	42	10
IBARAKI	1	-	38	-	-	-	28	7
TOCHIGI	1	1	42	2	-	-	9	2
GUMMA	1	-	63	-	2	-	18	7
SAITAMA	1	-	146	4	1	1	24	9
CHIBA	4	-	77	1	-	-	20	5
TOKYO	10	-	708	9	8	1	163	43
KANAGAWA	4	-	149	1	1	2	56	15
NIIGATA	1	-	35	2	-	-	16	5
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	11	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	32	5	-	-	6	1
NAGANO	8	-	233	3	1	-	13	5
GIFU	-	-	45	2	1	1	6	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	41	1	-	-	20	9
AICHI	2	-	119	-	2	1	9	4
MIE	-	-	39	-	1	-	10	2
SHIGA	1	-	78	-	-	-	5	3
KYOTO	1	-	199	-	2	-	25	10
OSAKA	-	-	134	3	1	1	61	24
HYOGO	2	-	65	1	2	-	24	3
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	-	-	-	19	5
SHIMANE	1	-	49	-	1	-	4	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	100	2	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	13	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	40	-	-	-	10	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	6	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	-	-	10	4
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	3
FUKUOKA	2	-	22	-	1	1	37	10
SAGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	6	-	1	-	10	3
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>*3151</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>281</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	3.1	0.1	6.0	0.1	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.5
Previous	2.8	0.2			1.4	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	194	10068	265	6904	559	23026
AOMORI	30	1014	56	1122	147	4987
IWATE	8	824	57	891	106	5800
MIYAGI	27	1432	88	1942	210	6959
AKITA	20	1229	55	1107	115	4161
YAMAGATA	28	1158	38	1457	134	4131
FUKUSHIMA	26	2020	61	982	89	5052
IBARAKI	25	2770	79	1027	123	4192
TOCHIGI	18	686	86	986	54	3064
GUMMA	20	2172	67	1962	112	3877
SAITAMA	94	3234	216	3122	229	6179
CHIBA	16	1689	62	767	118	4825
TOKYO	35	11550	471	6859	1252	37060
KAIGAWA	43	3178	18	2675	364	8955
NIIGATA	33	5088	66	1992	78	7835
TOYAMA	62	5619	108	2063	208	7103
ISHIKAWA	8	2778	41	1265	77	4492
FUKUI	7	1635	53	736	74	2816
YAMANASHI	4	1697	11	304	21	1439
NAGANO	68	2627	154	2825	251	7766
GIFU	48	2226	55	1708	183	5063
SHIZUOKA	49	3117	143	2312	179	6244
AICHI	169	6620	198	4003	496	12120
MIE	30	4478	49	1229	159	5076
SHIGA	31	5202	76	1965	53	2680
KYOTO	-	6263	120	2088	279	10271
OSAKA	5	5882	218	3027	482	15060
HYOGO	31	4475	210	3263	325	10759
NARA	2	1345	13	297	32	1617
WA-KAYAMA	-	1823	36	297	84	2795
TOTTORI	7	829	64	538	74	2307
SHIMANE	9	5739	21	693	68	4409
OKAYAMA	4	1163	88	1368	188	6912
HIROSHIMA	40	4850	199	2580	312	10372
YAMAGUCHI	1	2857	25	969	78	5590
TOKUSHIMA	14	575	11	356	62	2205
KAGAWA	30	583	100	1538	167	3609
EHIME	7	1413	111	3211	104	5079
KOCHI	4	385	8	189	89	2115
FUKUOKA	58	*14395	184	*4881	245	12747
SAGA	17	3606	54	1053	89	3060
NAGASAKI	38	3719	16	825	137	5262
KUMAMOTO	17	4080	53	581	80	3702
OITA	1	2284	12	368	56	3252
MIYAZAKI	5	1589	13	428	77	4296
KAGOSHIMA	15	1303	10	556	86	3931
TOTAL	1398	*153,269	4139	*81,311	8505	304,252
RATE						
Current	90.1	290.7	266.9	154.2	548.4	577.0
Previous	122.5		285.6		605.0	

See footnotes at end of table

Weekly Report - 20 August 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	63	8317	2	74
AOMORI	21	1906	-	18
IWATE	23	2147	-	-
MIYAGI	43	2389	-	13
AKITA	26	1525	-	-
YAMAGATA	30	1680	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	35	2816	-	5
IBARAKI	26	3281	-	2
TOCHIGI	16	1856	-	6
GUMMA	27	2845	-	71
SAITAMA	68	3162	-	56
CHIBA	11	1286	-	4
TOKYO	69	6696	-	90
KANAGAWA	25	2870	-	13
NIIGATA	9	4214	-	175
TOYAMA	33	3293	-	32
ISHIKAWA	7	1352	-	53
FUKUI	9	979	-	65
YAMANASHI	4	1045	-	14
NAGOYA	38	3526	-	82
GIFU	16	2354	1	36
SHIZUOKA	29	2812	-	36
AICHI	50	3743	-	42
MIE	31	2172	-	65
SHIGA	12	1670	-	35
KYOTO	8	1845	-	20
OSAKA	19	2128	-	206
HYOGO	23	2902	-	83
NARA	1	*536	-	11
WAKAYAMA	10	985	-	7
TOTTORI	4	619	-	-
SHIMANE	10	1435	-	11
OKAYAMA	17	2130	-	15
HIROSHIMA	46	2339	-	93
YAMAGUCHI	13	1477	-	40
TOKUSHIMA	14	848	-	43
KAGAWA	20	1139	-	58
EHIME	20	3228	-	48
KOCHI	5	774	-	1
FUKUOKA	30	3508	-	25
SAGA	9	1327	-	16
NAGASAKI	15	1462	-	50
KUMAMOTO	22	1816	-	30
OITA	1	746	-	30
MIYAZAKI	14	1318	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	8	1110	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>*103,808</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1819</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	66.4	196.9	0.2	3.4
Previous	69.1		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMINABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	20 Aug 1949	21 Aug 1948	23 Aug 1947	for First 34 weeks 1949	1948	1947
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	131	153	272	9716	10297	19870
Dysentery	1710	1044	3604	12871	9434	24443
Typhoid fever	205	292	886	3968	5986	10940
Paratyphoid fever	95	93	188	1469	1920	2914
Smallpox	-	-	-	122	22	376
Typhus fever	-	-	4	91	416	990
Malaria	109	160	389	2872	3742	8606
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	48	41	33	3151	1869	1819
Epidemic meningitis	29	78	53	979	1540	2807
Japanese "B" encephalitis	17	1702	18	53	3598	47
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1398	527	2101	153,269	46032	NA
Whooping cough	4139	1636	3789	81,311	36511	NA
Tuberculosis	8505	7954	8744	304,252	247559	NA
Pneumonia	1030	616	1230	103,808	92156	NA
Influenza	3	11	23	1,819	2450	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	7	12	14	983	948	1732
Dysentery	484	278	598	3527	2396	4200
Typhoid fever	29	32	89	478	682	1239
Paratyphoid fever	3	7	9	60	92	161
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	-	6	28	81
Malaria	-	2	-	38	22	16
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	1	2	3	49	24	44
Epidemic meningitis	9	11	22	281	382	890
Japanese "B" encephalitis	5	446	10	17	771	20
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	20 Aug 1949	21 Aug 1948	23 Aug 1947	for First 34 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	8.4	10.0	18.2	18.4	19.7	39.1
Dysentery	110.3	68.1	240.9	24.4	18.1	48.1
Typhoid fever	13.2	19.0	59.2	7.5	11.5	21.5
Paratyphoid fever	6.1	6.1	12.6	2.8	3.7	5.7
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.7
Typhus fever	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.9
Malaria	7.0	10.4	26.0	5.4	7.2	16.9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3.1	2.7	2.2	6.0	3.6	3.6
Epidemic meningitis	1.9	5.1	3.5	1.9	3.0	5.5
Japanese "B" encephalitis	1.1	111.0	1.2	0.1	6.9	0.1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	90.1	34.4	140.5	290.7	88.3	NA
Whooping cough	266.9	106.7	253.3	154.2	70.0	NA
Tuberculosis	548.4	518.6	584.5	577.0	474.7	NA
Pneumonia	66.4	40.2	82.2	196.9	176.7	NA
Influenza	0.2	0.7	1.5	3.4	4.7	NA
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.8	3.4
Dysentery	31.2	18.1	40.0	6.7	4.6	8.3
Typhoid fever	1.9	2.1	5.9	0.9	1.3	2.4
Paratyphoid fever	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.3	29.1	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 20 AUGUST 1949

(C) Current Cases  
(T) Total Cases for Year to Date

PREFECTURE	CH'NGROD (C)	CH'NGROD (T)	GONORRHEA (C)	GONORRHEA (T)	SYPHILIS (C)	SYPHILIS (T)
HOKKAIDO	17	497	169	5699	66	5505
AOMORI	1	105	51	1246	40	1409
IWATE	-	55	11	593	14	1192
MIYAGI	3	103	54	1273	48	1659
AKITA	-	69	28	804	32	1283
YAMAGATA	2	31	25	786	45	1586
FUKUSHIMA	3	191	29	1587	22	2258
IBARAKI	5	*202	23	*1113	29	1534
TOCHIGI	1	145	34	1602	40	2098
GUMMA	7	167	31	1351	49	1819
SAITAMA	1	96	33	1113	26	1749
CHIBA	2	222	35	1429	42	2217
TOKYO	27	1341	256	10835	207	9009
KANAGAWA	35	1347	356	10966	230	7476
NIIGATA	-	63	7	860	14	1884
TOYAMA	2	117	28	1565	11	1495
ISHIKAWA	2	131	18	1673	10	1444
FUKUI	3	117	15	814	8	954
YAMANASHI	2	112	23	679	26	784
NAGANO	5	104	42	*1644	40	1767
GIFU	6	251	63	2283	23	1180
SHIZUOKA	4	204	47	2390	60	2762
AICHI	9	1348	124	6676	111	6279
MIE	2	237	23	1228	21	1853
SHIGA	5	221	29	874	23	1130
KYOTO	26	1003	90	3718	53	5244
OSAKA	28	1397	181	7165	361	10410
HYOGO	15	993	169	*6239	207	8339
NARA	8	328	35	1558	27	1483
WAKAYAMA	5	391	44	2422	42	2290
TOTTORI	2	132	44	*1045	14	*1106
SHIMANE	1	44	9	503	11	664
OKAYAMA	9	515	78	2487	58	2803
HIROSHIMA	11	697	108	*5078	72	*4283
YAMAGUCHI	6	315	126	3816	79	2689
TOKUSHIMA	1	65	10	613	30	1059
KAGAWA	3	94	31	823	61	1825
EHIME	2	143	13	1264	19	1621
KOCHI	1	82	48	1157	30	1112
FUKUOKA	21	1239	316	10142	226	9886
SAGA	-	83	36	1772	47	1920
NAGASAKI	10	382	86	3350	101	4151
KUMAMOTO	-	69	16	1658	17	2361
OITA	1	116	36	1815	22	1798
MIYAZAKI	-	49	11	1036	21	1256
KAGOSHIMA	-	131	41	1677	33	1527
TOTAL	294	*15,744	3082	*120,423	2777	*130,203
RATE						
Current	19.0	29.9	198.7	228.4	179.1	246.9
Previous	21.3		207.8		200.6	

See footnotes at end of table

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMB'R FOR		
	1949 20 Aug	1948 21 Aug	1947 23 Aug	1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	294	512	814	15,744	26,156	26,711
GONORRHEA	3,082	3,344	4,581	120,423	155,721	136,459
SYPHILIS	2,777	3,320	2,864	130,203	147,575	92,521
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	19.0	33.4	54.4	29.9	50.2	52.5
GONORRHEA	198.7	218.0	306.2	228.4	298.6	268.3
SYPHILIS	179.1	216.4	191.5	246.9	283.0	181.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: JUNE 1949

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of June 1949. Attached also is a tabulation of revised birth, death, marriage and divorce rates for the months of January through May 1949. These rates, and the corresponding rates in tables 1 and 2, are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age) and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in June.

LIVE BIRTHS: There were 189,937 births in June compared with 203,738 in May. The birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased 4 percent from 29.2 last month to 28.1 currently. This was the fifth consecutive month showing a decrease, the normal pattern for the first half of the year. There was little difference in the June rates for the past three years, with 28.1 recorded in 1949, 28.6 in 1948, and 30.8 in 1947. However, the current rate was 21 percent greater than the June median rate (23.3) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (29.0) was, for the first time since July 1948, higher than the rate for all "gun" (27.7). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 23.4 in Wakayama to 36.3 in Hokkaido. There were 34 prefectural rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, only 4 were higher, and 8 were lower.

DEATHS (all ages): During June there were 74,297 deaths compared with 78,768 in May. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) declined for the third consecutive month, from 11.3 in May to 11.0 in June. The rate for June this year was slightly lower than for the corresponding month last year (11.2), was one-sixth below that (13.2) recorded in May 1947, and nearly one-third lower than the May median rate for the 7-year period 1935-1941 (15.6).

The death rate for all "shi" combined was 10.6 compared with 11.2 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 8.8 in Kanagawa to 13.9 in Toyama. Rates for 36 prefectures were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Three prefectures (Toyama, Iwate and Aomori) recorded rates more than 20 percent greater than the national figure, and an additional 4 prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above. Only 3 prefectures (Kanagawa, Tokyo-to, and Shizuoka) had rates more than 10 percent below.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes this month are shown in table 3. A total of 50,692 deaths (2 out of every 3 deaths) was attributed to these 10 causes. Only 3 of these causes showed increases over last month. The rate for diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines in June (100.2) was 30 percent higher than the May rate (77.0). Rates for accidental deaths and deaths from cancer and other malignant tumors increased to a lesser degree. The rate for pneumonia in June (51.1) was 27 percent lower than in May (70.4), dropping pneumonia from fourth to seventh place. Smaller decreases were recorded for the remaining six diseases, including congenital debility which did not appear among the 10 leading causes last month. Measles, which was listed among the ten leading causes last month, does not appear on the list this month. Compared with June 1948, rates are lower for 5 causes and higher for 5 causes. The current rate for accidental deaths (46.3) is 25 percent lower than the corresponding rate for June 1948 (61.4), and the rate for nephritis (35.8) is lower by 16 percent than the 1948 rate (42.4). Rates for tuberculosis, diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, and congenital debility show relatively smaller decreases. There were minor increases over June 1948 rates for intracranial lesions of vascular origin, cancer and other malignant tumors, senility, diseases of the heart, and pneumonia.

INFANT DEATHS: The number of infant deaths continued to decrease, from 13,794 in May to 12,145 in June. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births) decreased 6 percent from 67.7 last month to 63.9. The current rate was 7 percent greater than that (59.8) for June 1948, but 10 percent less than the corresponding 1947 rate (70.7) and one-third below the June median rate (95.0) for the 5-year period 1938-1942.

The rate for all "shi" combined (54.7) was more than 20 percent less than for all "gun" (69.1). Prefectural rates ranged from 39.5 in Kanagawa to 102.0 in Toyama. Only 19 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. In 17 prefectures they were higher, and in 10 they were lower. The rate reported for Toyama was more than 50 percent above the national average, and the rates for Akita and Aomori were more than 40 percent above. The rate reported for Kanagawa was more than 30 percent lower than the national.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births in the month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths in June are shown in table 4. These 10 causes accounted for 10,230 deaths (7 out of every 8 deaths under 1 year) in June. Four increases were recorded over last month's rates (diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines whooping cough; other diseases peculiar to the first year of life; and premature birth), decreases were recorded for 5, and the rate for congenital malformations remained the same. The rate for diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines rose 22 percent, placing this cause in first place this month as against second place last month. The whooping cough rate also rose 22 percent, while increases for other diseases peculiar to the first year of life and premature birth were minor. Decreases of from 28 to 20 percent were recorded in the infant death rates from pneumonia, measles, bronchitis, and beriberi. A lesser decrease was reported for congenital debility. Eight of the leading causes had higher rates currently than in the corresponding month of 1948. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines was 12 percent lower than in 1948, and beriberi was slightly lower.

STILLBIRTHS: In the current month there were 14,828 stillbirths compared with 16,238 previously. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births in the corresponding month) decreased 2 percent from 79.7 to 78.1. This is the first month since January 1949 with a decrease in the stillbirth rate from the previous month. The current rate, however, is the highest June stillbirth rate of record since 1920, the first year for which figures are available. It is over 40 percent higher than the June 1948 rate (55.4), two-thirds above the corresponding 1947 rate (46.8), and one-third higher than the June median rate (58.2) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

For all "shi" combined the stillbirth rate was 105.8, over two-thirds higher than the rate for all "gun" (62.7). Prefectural rates ranged from 58.2 in Kochi to 111.0 in Nagano. Less than half (22) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. There were 14 with higher rates and 10 with lower. The Nagano rate was more than 40 percent above the national average, and the rates in Tottori and Aichi were more than 20 percent above. Rates in Chiba and Kochi were more than 20 percent below.

MARRIAGES: There were 61,169 marriages in June compared with 83,220 in May. The rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased 24 percent, from 11.9 to 9.1. The current rate was less than those recorded for the corresponding months of 1948 (10.9) and 1947 (12.8), but was more than 50 percent higher than the June median rate (5.9) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined (9.6) was 9 percent higher than for all "gun" (8.8). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 7.6 in Saitama to 11.0 in Iwate. Thirty prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 8 were higher, and 8 were lower.

DIVORCES: In the current month there were 5,933 divorces compared with 7,286 in May. The rate per 1,000 population dropped from 1.0 to 0.9. The rates for June 1948 and 1947 were also 0.9. The median rate for June during the 7-year period 1932-1938 was 0.6.

For all "shi" combined the divorce rate was 1.1, and for all "gun" it was 0.8. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.5 in Chiba and Ibaraki to 1.2 in Hiroshima, Kagawa, Kochi, and Nagasaki. Eight prefectural rates were the same as the national figure, 19 were higher, and 19 were lower.

TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JUNE 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	* INFANT DEATH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	189,937	74,297	12,145	14,828	61,169	5,933
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	67,602	24,638	3,697	7,155	22,469	2,460
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	122,335	49,659	8,448	7,673	38,700	3,473
AICHI	7,295	2,945	570	700	2,242	207
AKITA	2,861	1,292	264	247	1,100	121
AOMORI	3,688	1,373	346	262	972	117
CHIBA	4,514	2,006	287	270	1,390	94
EHIME	3,570	1,478	213	225	1,056	119
FUKUI	1,855	702	118	120	665	56
FUKUOKA	8,744	3,223	582	755	2,868	290
FUKUSHIMA	4,987	1,889	321	369	1,707	166
GIFU	3,476	1,441	271	263	1,023	87
GUMMA	3,775	1,521	203	341	1,135	90
HIROSHIMA	4,595	1,798	241	337	1,608	201
HOKKAIDO	12,296	3,831	738	793	3,586	327
HYOGO	7,600	2,781	449	642	2,332	257
IBARAKI	4,661	1,989	319	369	1,336	91
ISHIKAWA	2,102	1,008	176	152	711	80
IWATE	3,353	1,479	296	261	1,201	97
KAGAWA	2,152	854	149	152	688	92
KAGOSHIMA	4,259	1,752	256	300	1,356	107
KANAGAWA	5,773	1,709	228	373	1,700	146
KOCHI	1,926	767	116	112	617	87
KUMAMOTO	4,218	1,554	234	292	1,539	144
KYOTO	3,822	1,566	222	344	1,243	112
MIE	2,996	1,297	242	249	940	86
MIYAGI	3,594	1,474	254	321	1,281	97
MIYAZAKI	2,768	952	130	250	798	88
NAGANO	4,116	1,746	215	457	1,690	136
NAGASAKI	4,057	1,592	260	313	1,434	156
NARA	1,554	744	127	136	525	55
NIIGATA	5,361	2,570	436	498	1,885	208
OITA	2,849	1,301	206	179	882	83
OKAYAMA	3,406	1,397	196	301	1,244	137
OSAKA	8,867	3,162	542	766	2,675	297
SAGA	2,111	938	164	162	783	77
SAITAMA	4,992	1,995	291	351	1,360	114
SHIGA	1,831	915	156	132	567	43
SHIMANE	2,019	870	167	182	643	61
SHIZUOKA	5,648	1,962	302	435	1,636	174
TOCHIGI	3,762	1,312	171	244	1,122	102
TOKUSHIMA	2,013	797	118	158	604	49
TOKYO	12,713	4,349	590	924	4,207	401
TOTTORI	1,245	534	74	125	435	47
TOYAMA	2,264	1,167	231	166	712	74
WAKAYAMA	1,932	866	138	134	708	76
YAMAGATA	3,005	1,376	251	223	1,225	125
YAMAGUCHI	3,473	1,340	176	287	1,169	110
YAMANASHI	1,839	683	109	156	569	49

Footnotes:

\* Deaths under 1 year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese Nationals in Japan Proper.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 24 - 1/LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JUNE 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILLBIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	28.1	11.0	63.9	78.1	9.1	0.9
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	29.0	10.6	54.7	105.8	9.6	1.1
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	27.7	11.2	69.1	62.7	8.8	0.8
AICHI	26.8	10.8	78.1	96.0	8.3	0.8
AKITA	26.5	12.0	92.3	86.3	10.2	1.1
AOMORI	35.9	13.4	93.8	71.0	9.5	1.1
CHIBA	25.0	11.1	63.6	59.8	7.7	0.5
EHIME	28.6	11.8	59.7	63.0	8.5	1.0
FUKUI	30.0	11.4	63.6	64.7	10.8	0.9
FUKUOKA	31.3	11.6	66.6	86.3	10.3	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	29.2	11.1	64.4	74.0	10.0	1.0
GIFU	27.1	11.2	78.0	75.7	8.0	0.7
GUMMA	27.9	11.2	53.8	90.3	8.4	0.7
HIROSHIMA	26.7	10.4	52.4	73.3	9.3	1.2
HOKKAIDO	36.3	11.3	60.0	64.5	10.6	1.0
HYOGO	28.6	10.5	59.1	84.5	8.8	1.0
IBARAKI	27.1	11.6	68.4	79.2	7.8	0.5
ISHIKAWA	26.5	12.7	83.7	72.3	9.0	1.0
IWATE	30.8	13.6	88.3	77.8	11.0	0.9
KAGAWA	27.4	10.9	69.2	70.6	8.7	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	28.6	11.8	60.1	70.4	9.1	0.7
KANAGAWA	29.6	8.8	39.5	64.6	8.7	0.7
KOCHI	26.4	10.5	60.2	58.2	8.5	1.2
KUMAMOTO	28.0	10.3	55.5	69.2	10.2	1.0
KYOTO	25.4	10.4	58.1	90.0	8.3	0.7
MIE	24.5	10.6	80.8	83.1	7.7	0.7
MIYAGI	26.7	11.0	70.7	89.3	9.5	0.7
MIYAZAKI	31.2	10.7	47.0	90.3	9.0	1.0
NAGANO	23.5	10.0	52.2	111.0	9.6	0.8
NAGASAKI	30.8	12.1	64.1	77.2	10.9	1.2
NARA	23.7	11.3	81.7	87.5	8.0	0.8
NIIGATA	26.1	12.5	81.3	92.9	9.2	1.0
OITA	27.2	12.4	72.3	62.8	8.4	0.8
OKAYAMA	24.5	10.1	57.5	88.4	8.9	1.0
OSAKA	29.9	10.7	61.1	86.4	9.0	1.0
SAGA	26.9	12.0	77.7	76.7	10.0	1.0
SAITAMA	27.8	11.1	58.3	70.3	7.6	0.6
SHIGA	24.9	12.4	85.2	72.1	7.7	0.6
SHIMANE	26.5	11.4	82.7	90.1	8.4	0.8
SHIZUOKA	27.9	9.7	53.5	77.0	8.1	0.9
TOCHIGI	28.7	10.0	45.5	64.9	8.6	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	27.5	10.9	58.6	78.5	8.2	0.7
TOKYO	27.9	9.5	46.4	72.7	9.2	0.9
TOTTORI	24.9	10.7	59.4	100.4	8.7	0.9
TOYAMA	26.9	13.9	102.0	73.3	8.5	0.9
WAKAYAMA	23.4	10.5	71.4	69.4	8.6	0.9
YAMAGATA	26.5	12.1	83.5	74.2	10.8	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	27.4	10.6	50.7	82.6	9.2	0.9
YAMANASHI	26.8	9.9	59.3	84.8	8.3	0.7

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, JUNE 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	June 1949		May 1949 Rate	June 1948 Rate
		Number	Rate		
	Total of ten leading causes	50,692			
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	12,287	181.9	186.3	195.4
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	7,358	108.9	113.8	102.5
119-120	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines	6,767	100.2	77.0	110.2
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,837	71.6	70.3	70.9
162	Senility	4,286	63.2	68.0	61.7
90-95	Diseases of the heart	3,953	58.5	60.0	57.2
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	3,452	51.1	70.4	47.5
169-195	Accidental deaths	*3,125	46.3	41.1	61.4
130-132	Nephritis (all forms)	2,421	35.8	37.1	42.4
158	Congenital debility	2,224	32.9	36.2	33.0

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July each year) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.  
Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, JUNE 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	June 1949		May 1949 Rate	June 1948 Rate
		Number	Rate		
	Total of ten leading causes	10,230			
119	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines	2,519	13.3	10.9	15.1
158	Congenital debility	2,224	11.7	12.4	11.6
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	1,479	7.8	10.9	6.4
159	Premature birth	972	5.1	5.0	5.0
35	Measles	842	4.4	5.7	1.8
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	545	2.9	2.8	2.3
106	Bronchitis	527	2.8	3.6	2.5
9	Whooping Cough	525	2.8	2.3	1.4
157	Congenital malformations	363	1.9	1.9	1.5
68	Beriberi	234	1.2	1.5	1.3

Note: Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.  
Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

\* The total of accidental deaths (3,125) includes 403 deaths due to the Della typhoon.

1/ REVISED LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES,  
BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, MAY 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	29.2	11.3	11.9	1.0
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	28.3	10.8	11.3	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN".	29.6	11.5	12.2	1.0
AICHI	28.3	10.7	10.9	0.8
AKITA	29.9	13.2	10.7	1.3
AGMORI	39.6	14.1	9.7	1.3
CHIBA	27.3	11.0	10.9	0.8
EHIME	29.5	11.0	12.7	1.0
FUKUI	30.0	13.0	13.1	1.3
FUKUOKA	30.5	11.1	12.1	1.1
FUKUSHIMA	32.8	11.5	13.7	1.3
GIFU	28.5	11.8	12.9	0.9
GUJIMA	29.9	10.2	14.2	0.9
HIROSHIMA	26.4	10.8	12.1	1.3
HOKKAIDO	37.5	12.4	11.1	1.0
HYOGO	27.9	10.3	11.2	1.0
IBARAKI	30.1	10.7	11.2	0.7
ISHIKAWA	29.8	14.7	10.9	1.2
IAKATE	35.6	15.2	12.6	1.1
KAGAWA	25.5	11.1	12.5	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	29.6	10.2	11.3	1.1
KANAGAWA	28.9	9.2	11.7	0.9
KOCHI	25.4	10.7	10.1	1.3
KUMAMOTO	29.3	10.7	13.2	1.0
KYOTO	25.6	10.9	10.5	1.0
MIE	25.1	11.2	11.5	1.0
MIYAGI	29.9	11.6	12.3	1.0
MIYAZAKI	34.5	10.6	12.5	1.1
NAGANO	26.9	10.6	14.6	0.9
NAGASAKI	32.1	11.6	13.4	1.3
NARA	23.9	12.8	11.1	0.9
NIIGATA	30.2	13.6	13.6	1.2
OITA	28.5	12.9	12.0	1.1
OKAYAMA	25.1	11.3	11.4	1.1
OSAKA	27.8	10.9	11.0	1.0
SAGA	30.3	12.3	14.1	1.1
SAITAMA	27.7	10.9	12.6	0.7
SHIGA	27.5	12.8	12.4	0.9
SHIMANE	27.8	13.5	11.3	1.1
SHIZUOKA	28.0	9.8	11.9	1.1
TOCHIGI	31.0	9.9	11.4	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	28.5	11.2	12.5	1.0
TOKYO	26.4	9.4	10.4	1.0
TOTTORI	27.2	11.7	14.1	1.4
TOYAMA	31.1	15.4	10.9	1.1
WAKAYAMA	24.2	10.1	11.7	1.1
YAMAGATA	28.4	12.7	15.6	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	27.3	11.7	12.2	1.2
YAMANASHI	29.3	10.2	12.2	1.0

1/ Revised rates are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and distributed by prefecture according to Ration Census of 1 August 1948. Rates are computed on an annual basis.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHK, SCAP. Sources of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

1/ REVISED LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES,  
BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, APRIL 1949.

	BIRTH	DEATH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	32.7	12.5	12.6	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	30.9	12.0	11.3	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	33.6	12.7	13.3	1.0
AICHI	33.5	12.2	10.9	0.9
AKITA	38.2	15.4	12.6	1.5
AOMORI	44.2	15.8	12.5	1.1
CHIBA	30.7	12.2	11.9	0.9
EHIME	32.9	12.1	11.9	1.3
FUKUI	32.5	14.7	14.5	1.4
FUKUOKA	34.2	12.7	12.3	1.1
FUKUSHIMA	35.9	12.6	16.1	1.2
GIFU	33.0	13.3	12.1	0.9
GUMMA	31.3	11.5	14.8	1.0
HIROSHIMA	29.4	12.0	12.6	1.2
HOKKAIDO	40.5	13.5	12.8	1.1
HYOGO	29.5	11.1	11.6	1.0
IBARAKI	33.6	12.2	12.7	0.7
ISHIKAWA	35.3	15.2	11.9	1.5
IWATE	44.2	16.8	13.8	1.4
KAGA	29.8	11.5	12.6	1.3
KAGOSHIMA	36.0	11.2	13.3	1.1
KANAGAWA	29.0	10.0	11.3	0.9
KOCHI	27.2	11.6	12.4	1.3
KUMAMOTO	31.3	11.8	14.1	1.1
KYOTO	29.5	12.0	10.9	1.0
MIE	27.8	12.2	11.8	0.9
MIYAGI	37.4	13.1	12.3	1.0
MIYAZAKI	35.8	11.3	13.7	0.9
NAGANO	28.4	12.2	13.6	0.7
NAGASAKI	36.4	12.7	14.1	1.3
NARA	26.3	12.4	11.2	0.9
NIIGATA	34.3	14.7	14.6	1.1
OITA	34.2	13.6	13.7	1.2
OKAYAMA	29.3	12.0	11.9	1.0
OSAKA	28.5	11.8	11.1	1.1
SIGA	32.8	13.3	15.2	1.0
SAITAMA	31.2	11.9	12.9	0.8
SHIGA	29.2	14.4	12.5	0.9
SHIMANE	33.3	14.3	11.9	1.2
SHIZUOKA	33.7	10.9	13.0	1.1
TOCHIGI	33.7	10.9	13.0	1.1
TOKUSHIMA	31.4	12.2	13.5	1.3
TOKYO	28.9	10.5	10.6	1.1
TOTTORI	33.3	13.5	13.9	1.1
TOYAMA	36.2	15.9	11.4	1.3
WAKAYAMA	27.3	11.8	12.9	1.0
YAMAGATA	32.0	14.0	17.4	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	31.8	12.9	13.0	1.4
YAMANASHI	33.4	11.2	13.2	0.7

1/ Revised rates are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and distributed by prefecture according to Ration Census of 1 August 1948. Rates are computed on an annual basis.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

1/ REVISED LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES,  
BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, MARCH 1949.

	BIRTH	DEATH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	35.7	12.9	12.9	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	34.1	12.0	11.6	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	36.6	13.4	13.6	1.1
AICHI	32.6	12.5	11.9	0.9
AKITA	40.9	15.3	13.4	1.5
AGOMORI	43.6	15.6	14.5	1.4
CHIBA	34.0	13.9	12.0	0.8
EHIME	36.0	12.7	13.2	1.2
FUKUI	36.7	14.9	13.7	1.2
FUKUOKA	39.2	12.9	13.9	1.2
FUKUSHIMA	38.2	13.5	14.7	1.2
GIFU	34.8	12.7	12.8	1.1
GUJMA	34.0	12.6	12.9	1.0
HIROSHIMA	31.2	12.0	14.3	1.5
HOKKAIDO	46.8	13.7	13.2	1.1
HYOGO	35.1	11.7	11.7	0.9
IBARAKI	35.3	14.2	13.2	0.9
ISHIKAWA	41.1	15.6	14.0	1.3
IMATE	43.6	16.8	13.3	1.3
KAGAWA	35.8	12.5	14.4	1.4
KAGOSHIMA	34.9	12.0	14.4	1.1
KANAGAWA	33.2	10.6	10.8	0.9
KOCHI	30.4	13.3	12.7	1.4
KUMAMOTO	35.6	11.7	14.2	1.1
KYOTO	33.2	12.5	11.7	1.0
MIE	30.3	14.1	12.9	0.9
MIYAGI	40.4	13.9	13.0	1.1
MIYAZAKI	38.0	12.5	15.2	1.3
NAGANO	30.6	12.1	12.1	0.8
NAGASAKI	39.3	12.0	14.5	1.2
NARA	29.4	13.4	14.3	1.1
NIIGATA	40.7	14.6	13.4	1.4
OITA	35.5	14.9	14.1	1.3
OKAYAMA	31.7	12.0	12.6	1.2
OSAKA	33.4	12.2	12.2	1.2
SAGA	38.1	13.7	15.6	1.4
SAITAMA	35.4	12.6	11.8	0.7
SHIGA	34.3	13.9	14.8	1.1
SHIMANE	37.2	15.4	13.6	1.1
SHIZUOKA	31.8	11.6	12.3	1.1
TOCHIGI	37.7	13.1	13.4	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	36.8	13.5	15.0	1.3
TOKYO	31.5	10.9	10.3	1.1
TOTTORI	30.7	12.6	16.1	1.2
TOYAMA	40.1	14.1	13.0	1.5
WAKAYAMA	31.5	12.2	12.3	1.2
YAMAGATA	35.5	14.5	12.6	1.2
YAMAGUCHI	34.3	13.1	12.9	1.2
YAMANASHI	31.7	12.1	12.5	0.9

1/ Revised rates are the number of events per 1,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and distributed by prefecture according to Ration Census of 1 August 1948. Rates are computed on an annual basis.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

1/ REVISED LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES,  
BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, FEBRUARY 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	38.8	12.3	14.6	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	37.3	11.6	13.0	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	39.6	12.7	15.5	1.1
AICHI	37.6	11.7	14.1	0.9
AKITA	45.6	13.6	16.6	1.3
AOMORI	44.6	12.6	16.3	1.6
CHIBA	35.0	13.0	13.0	0.8
EHIME	41.1	13.3	16.1	1.5
FUKUI	42.1	14.1	13.4	1.4
FUKUOKA	43.1	12.4	15.2	1.4
FUKUSHIMA	39.5	11.8	16.1	1.1
GIFU	38.5	12.9	15.7	0.9
GUMMA	37.8	12.3	15.1	1.2
HIROSHIMA	35.2	11.4	15.7	1.3
HOKKAIDO	47.5	12.7	14.0	1.2
HYOGO	37.7	11.1	14.8	1.1
IBARAKI	36.5	13.4	13.8	0.8
ISHIKAWA	44.1	14.2	14.4	1.5
IWATE	45.9	14.2	15.9	1.2
KAGAWA	39.5	13.2	16.5	1.4
KAGOSHIMA	38.7	12.4	15.4	1.1
KANAGAWA	35.0	10.7	12.5	0.9
KOCHI	34.2	14.0	16.0	1.5
KUMAMOTO	40.2	11.9	16.3	1.4
KYOTO	35.4	11.3	13.2	0.9
MIE	34.5	13.5	15.3	1.0
MIYAGI	42.0	12.2	14.6	0.9
MIYAZAKI	42.0	12.8	15.9	1.2
NAGANO	34.1	11.8	13.2	0.9
NAGASAKI	44.9	13.0	15.2	1.4
NARA	31.9	12.0	16.2	1.1
NIIGATA	40.1	12.2	13.1	1.2
OITA	41.8	15.1	16.4	1.3
OKAYAMA	37.3	12.9	15.4	1.2
OSAKA	37.1	11.0	14.3	1.1
SAGA	43.1	14.1	16.9	1.2
SAITAMA	37.7	12.5	13.8	0.8
SHIGA	36.0	12.7	15.7	0.9
SHIMANE	38.8	14.3	15.3	1.3
SHIZUOKA	37.9	11.1	15.4	1.0
TOCHIGI	39.1	13.1	15.9	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	40.9	13.6	17.8	1.1
TOKYO	33.8	10.7	11.2	1.1
TOTTORI	36.6	13.2	17.4	1.4
TOYAMA	40.6	12.6	13.9	1.4
UKAYAMA	34.3	11.7	16.3	1.2
YAMAGATA	35.9	13.5	14.5	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	38.7	13.1	14.3	1.2
YAMANASHI	36.2	11.7	14.9	0.9

1/ Revised rates are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and distributed by prefecture according to Ration Census of 1 August 1948. Rates are computed on an annual basis.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

1/ REVISED LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES,  
BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JANUARY 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	46.7	12.4	11.9	0.9
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	45.5	11.9	10.7	0.9
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	47.3	12.7	12.5	0.9
AICHI	48.3	12.1	11.1	0.7
AKITA	48.0	13.6	13.1	1.3
AMMORI	50.2	13.6	13.2	1.1
CHIBA	44.0	12.6	10.7	0.6
EHIME	50.2	13.0	12.2	1.0
FUKUI	50.4	14.1	13.2	1.1
FUKUOKA	55.2	12.7	12.6	0.9
FUKUSHIMA	45.2	11.3	12.9	1.1
GIFU	48.8	12.0	12.4	1.0
GUMMA	45.4	11.9	10.8	0.8
HIROSHIMA	45.2	12.0	13.3	1.0
HOKKAIDO	54.9	12.5	12.3	0.9
HYOGO	44.2	11.0	11.7	0.9
IBARAKI	42.4	12.6	11.2	0.7
ISHIKAWA	50.6	14.0	12.4	1.3
IWATE	49.1	14.0	13.1	1.1
KAGAWA	52.8	13.8	13.6	1.3
KAGOSHIMA	50.6	14.1	13.7	1.1
KANAGAWA	44.1	10.6	9.1	0.7
KOCHI	41.9	14.5	12.4	1.2
KUMAMOTO	49.5	12.6	12.7	1.0
KYOTO	41.6	11.6	8.9	0.9
MIE	42.8	13.1	12.3	0.8
MIYAZAKI	47.5	11.9	12.4	1.0
NAGANO	51.3	14.0	13.3	1.0
NAGASAKI	40.5	11.1	12.1	0.7
NARA	50.6	13.9	12.3	1.1
NIIGATA	40.8	13.1	12.0	0.8
OITA	43.0	12.0	14.3	1.0
OKAYAMA	50.3	14.7	12.2	0.9
OSAKA	46.1	12.7	12.6	1.0
SAGA	42.5	11.3	10.8	0.9
SAITAMA	54.8	14.8	13.8	0.8
SHIGA	45.5	12.6	11.3	0.6
SHIMANE	40.2	12.8	10.3	0.6
SHIZUOKA	45.2	13.5	12.6	1.0
TOCHIGI	47.7	11.3	10.8	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	46.0	11.9	12.0	0.8
TOKYO	50.7	14.4	13.0	0.8
TOITOTORI	42.6	11.5	9.0	0.7
TOYAMA	49.0	12.7	13.1	0.8
WAKAYAMA	47.3	12.9	14.4	1.0
YAMAGATA	42.1	12.5	11.3	1.0
YAMAGUCHI	43.7	13.7	13.7	1.2
YAMANASHI	47.4	13.4	12.1	1.1
	46.3	10.8	11.4	0.6

1/ Revised rates are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and distributed by prefecture according to Ration Census of 1 August 1948. Rates are computed on an annual basis.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.